WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkin

A Double Fire.-The chief business of on essant neighbors, the Union Press and the nocrat, seems to be to attack the Louisville urnal. Our sins of omission and commis ion it appears are numerous if not great. We submit that with the aid of two mentors so share and fatherly our prospects of improvement must be decidedly flattering. With such assis ance and counsel we shall hardly be able here

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1865.

after to mies the noth of wisdom. The Press seems pained that we are taking actical and common sense view of the changed lation of things growing out of the slavers pan is in duty bound for the sake of consistency to keep straight on in an old path though an where it formerly led.

"I heard you eay, sir, not a year ago, that a with his wife and children in a carriage." "You e right, sir; I said so." "And yet you now othing is easier to do." "Right again,

r. There is now a good bridge over it." Some people appear to think that a man must estion, however great may be the change of mees. Though all the facts which eve him his position and made it tenable and oper at the time may have nudergone a comespondingly an iota of his views, but keep bly on just as though the old order of tifully consistent, wouldn't it? It would

us is a fault—the charge of keeping up with e events of the age and viewing every onesion as it comes up in the light which facts and nstances at the time cast upon it-we can lead in extenuation of it excellent company and a great deal of it. We can point to many notable examples in days gone by-such, for ance, as the course of Henry Clay upon the here is no necessary of going so far back for Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and of many more whose authority the Union Prese will hardly call in question. It is upon record that Abraham Lincoln did what at one lieved he had no right to do! But the progress of the war the circumnote radically changed and he changed wing out of it. What was virtue in him is ve is an ardent admirer of W. L. Garrison nd Wendell Phillips. These two gentlemen

to that they maintained all their lives before

men to assume: the idea involved in it is st, while a civilian, charged with killing a civil-

ion that it is a part of his official duty to

one; and for nineteen years thereafter, through the exercise of his official funcroes, sold them into slavery and pocketed

her as you lived before, and replace by inendations of President Lincoln to his last legacy of a President who was a repretative American may we hope and believe

are and restored nationality? eral officer raised the petticont with his

I bold tast to that which isn't good.

at Houston, Teras, on the 24th uit., as pub ned in a Houston paper of the next day, 'I see nothing discouraging in Lee's surrender if Trans-Mississippi will keep up their determination to tight. I will only add that we have neighbors near at band. I don't feel at liberty anything further concerning matter

precent, but it may be tunk we may have lib, and from a source nnexpected, and at a me when we least dream of it; therefore, let a stand by our leaders, and all will be well." The proceedings of various public meetings in Texas also indicate a probable alliance with Maximilian. That an alliance has been talked of and considered by the parties is certain. That such an alliance may be made or attempted not unlikely. Nothing, we presume, can prevent it but a conviction on the part of Maximilian or Kirby Smith, or both, that it would be vain and useless, and worse than vain and

useless, in the face of the tremendons power of This consideration may well "give them pause." Texas is to be restored at all hazards the Union. She is a State of the Union really, and must and will be practically, matter at what cost to us or to herself. We

know not whether the polley of the Federal Government will be to wait a little and let the rebel army starve Texas and Itself into peniher works," but she has got to give up the rebellion either voluntarily or by compulsion, Her deep ingratitude must, if need be, be foi lowed by equaliy deep humiliation. If she doern't choose to accept the blessings of the somewhat roughly thrust noon her. She must be rebaptized in the escred font of the Union. kick and bawi and curse as she may. And, if Maximilian, contrary to our confident belief. see fit to take her part, we shall have an opportunity to sett'e his business and Louis Napo leon's without any formal assertion of the Monroe "doctrine." When Texas shall have been swept over and subdued by the Federal hosts. Max., if in alliance with her against us, will oon find himselt and his people driven from the Mexican capital and from Mexico, and Napo-

leon may help himself as he can. It may well be, that, ere this, Kirby Smith, aving heard of the surrender not only of Lee but of all the Confederate forces on the west of the Mississippi, has surrendered or concluded to nrrender. If he has done neither, the United they must perform with their might. We must have no campaign in Texas wearily dragging Its slow length along. Kirby Smith, no doubt, has quite a large army there. Maximilian may, ibly, with the countenance and aid of his master, supply him with additional troops, and ome of the unparoled and even of the paroled officers and men of Lee's and Johnston's and Dick Taylor's and Jeff Thompson's surrendered armies may join his fortunes, but the Federal Government must send forward a host, that, in defiance of all combinations, will make short work throughout the Missiselppi Department, and, if necessary, Mexico. Our Government, taught by a terrible experience of four years. can as easily finish up the work ahead in a short as in a long time. One blow can be made as effectual as fifty. A single thunderbolt can do

The Journal charges that the military are in our State "by a real or pretended necessity" for the purpose of enforcing emancipation. The Journal of Friday implies that the military are kept in this State "under a real or pre-arded necessity" for the purpose of enforcing mandpation in the State — Same.

We dislike to even seem to dispute our neigh.

or's word, but his statement is not correct. If you have balf the wisdom and common

er a reason nor a pretext for keeping np a within your borders, on the ground, real or pretended, of military necessity. Thus we didn't either charge or imply that the military are in our State by a real or preem none now. They are now strong Union | that there are any more soldiers at this time in Kentucky than are absolutely required to finish

We might refer in this connection to Edward constitution of the work of exterminating the last of the robbing and murdering and devastatassion. With very few exceptions, the po- in their persons and property. This work, however, will be finished ere long. And the course know no more of the Administration's intentions than others have an opportunity of is to have universal emancipation; and, if Kentucky refuse to ratify the constitutional amendmilitary force kept up in the State, and stringent regulations prescribed, upon the ground, that military recessity demands such a policy during the unintelligible, confused, demoralized, and anomalous condition of things that must continue to exist whilst our State is neither one thing nor another, neither slave nor free. One thing at least is certain—the quickest rid of the name and relics of slavery, which we must, by an irreversable destiny, get rid of in one way or another, and to precinde strifes and agitations and turmoils, and perhaps to have onr State free in the future from the presence of a necessary or unrecessary military force and and, in short, to bring about Arcadian peace and harmony, is to ratify, with as little delay as

possible, the Constitutional Amendment. China, the Boston Post saya, is cracking. The ancient empire with the big wall appears alresdy two very respectable insurrections going on within its limits, known as the Taeping and strength; and to these is now to be added the revolt of an influential member of the Imperial been invested with large powers by the Government in return for valuable military services. All the revenues from the customs had been anthority given him to levy contributions in every province of the empire for npholding the that, like a good many other mortals born out he could not stand the pressure of the tempts. tion. The meats he fed upon stuffed him out so that he grew suddenly great, and hence became ambitious. The opposition leader in the Cabinet thought proper to charge him at once summoned upon this charge to Pekin. This orer he refused point blank to obey, but set up lowers and adherents were beginning to rally. the Empire, which has no sympathy with foreigners whatever. This tends to confuse matit is not easy to foresee what steps will be taken

the assassination conspiracy court will be volum. nous and important. No one can doubt Foote's word. He is violent and inflammable: but his personal character is npright. He proposes to

bood. He wore a petticoat when he was a baby, then he wore breeches a good many

prove that the noblest and most appropriate ymbol of chivalry and manhood is the petti-

arted ont for Eirby Smith. But it is reported bat Eirby Smith has been killed. If so, he has

The Hon. Henry S. Foote, though always reen Kirby Smith and Maximilian, is reported more or less erratic, has ever been a man of boldness and personal integrity. His honor or in various quarters, as we have already stated. and General Magruder, in a speech delivered honesty or truth has never been questioned. He scorne falsehood and dissimulation. He wouldn't "turn upon his heel to save his life." Mr. Foote's character renders his testimony

pon important matters highly valuable. He was a member of the Committee of the Conderate Senate to examine into the treatment of the Federal prisouers, and, according to the despatches we published vesterday, he states. dence that it was decided in Cabinet meeting at Richmond to reduce the rations of Federal prisoners so far as to weaken their constitution n connection with their confinement and estroy them as sol !ers, making them, when exchanged, utterly worthless. If this is true, as the wretched condition of the returning bion prisoners indicates that it may be, there s not a fiend in the infernal pit, from Satan down to the smallest imp, that might not have felt himself degraded by belonging to the rebel Cabinet For such horrid guilt, history fu nishes

lesiring to negotiate for a surrender was a mere trick to gain time. But let Uncle Sam play his

The Chicago Post save that it has canened its neighbor of the Chleago Journal Dr. Blackburn to take charge of certain trunks against being witty. It might add that it ha set him the example.

We invite the attention of all concerned to the important communication of Mr. Galiagher, Serveyor, in regard to States declared in insur-TRADE WITH STATES DECLARED IN IN-SURRECTION.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22, 1865, LOUISTILE, KY., May 22, 1855.

Until otherwise directed by competent authority, the following rules will govern the clearance of merchandise from this District to perts in the insurrectionary States, viz:

I. Regulations of July 29, 1864, to be still enforced, in all respects, in insurrectionary territory west of the Mississippi river.

II. For merchandise going to all other sections of the hississippi river.

II. For merchandise going to all other sections of the hismrectionary States, no permits to be issued; but invoices in duplicate to be presented at Custom-house for examination, one of which, if found to contain no prohibited goods, shall be stamped and returned to the person who presents it, the duplicate being filed.

III. Steamboats, railroads, and other carriers, will receive for transportion the merchandise specified in invoices so stamped; but no other goods or afticles of whatever description, insteaded for transportion to insurrectionary States

tended for transportion to insurrectionary States or Territory, except such as may be expressly shipped on Government account, or those spec-ified hereafter in rule VII.

master of a vessel, or the proper agent or effi-cer of a railroad, or other line of transportation by land, a manifest or freight list, setting forth the character of the cargo, yet showing no me chandise or articles but such as have been receichandise or articles but such as have been received upon the authority of stamped invoices, unless shipped upon Government account, shall certify the same, and grant clearance to any port or ports of entry and delivery in the insurrectionary States that may be specified by applicants. V. The sufficient warrant for stamping invoices is a license tsued by an authorized officer of the Treasury Department, or a properly certified copy of such livenese, showing that the person to whom it was issued is authorized to sell goods or receive personal or family or plantation supplies at the place or places therein named.

named.

VI. Goods or supplies destined to places
other than the ports for which vessels or care
have been chared will be discharged under the uch officer is present, of the agency aid travel-

ting with the same.

VII. The Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President on the 3th lastant, upon which these rules are based, admit of the unrestricted trans-

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

FRANKFORT, May 22, 1865.

Frankfork, May 22, 1865.

The investigation of the charges pending against H.n. Joshua F. Bullitt was the order of the day in both H uses of the Legislature this morning, in accordance with the resolution of cosponement adopted Saturday last. Saturday a committee was raised, consisting of two members of the Senate and three from the Hone, whose object it was to frame a set of rules which should govern in the trial as agreed upon in the report of the committee appointed last March to investigate the charges against Judge Bullitt. It will be remembered that that committee's report provided that the evidence ever, the committee on rules and regulations for the trial, which was raised last Saturday, undertook to perform the duties entrasted to them, they met with very serious difficulties, a number of questions arising as the constitutionality of the Legislative Court, for the determination of which no clear precedents could be found. The committee, after enumerating in their report this morning the various difficult questions they had encountered, recorded to five the countered of various difficult questions they had encountered, reported in favor of a joint committee to be compressed of two or more members from the Senate and three or more from the Honse, before whom the investigation should be conducted, the evidence to be written out by a stenographer, and the same to be reported to the two Houses, to be acted upon by each House separately, two-thirds of each House being required to address the accused out of office. When the report of the committee was read in the respective Houses, a very interesting discussion arose in each as to the proper mode of trial. The debate was participated in by the most able and influential Sensiors and Representatives. Some were in favor of conducting the trial at the bar of the House, in presence of both branches of the Legislature; others urged the plan of establishing a committee of luquity, ching, confused, and prolonged debate arose. Hall the time, either from a lack of parliamentary knowledge on our own part, or the actually contounded condition of the members themselver, we were nuable to determine what was the real object before the Huse. A f.w members of the House, led by Mr. Hanson, of Bourbon, were in favor of postponing the trial to the next Legislature. A vote was taken on this proposition, only sine, however, voting in the affirmative. A member, whose name we cannot now recall, arose for information, and asked whether or not it was a fact that Judge Bullitt had been directly notified of the pending investigation, and whether the offer of a safe conduct to Kentucky had reached him from the President of the United States? Hon. Joshua F. Bell then arose, and stated that he held in his hand the resolution adopted by the last session of this body, requesting the President to grant such safe conduct, and, also, a letter addressed to Governor Bramictus by Major-General Palmer, granting permission to Judge B. to visit Kentucky to attend the Investigation of his case; but he was well-assured that Judge Bullitt had never been informed of these facts, and he (Bell) thought that justice to the accused demanded that a commission should be despatched at once to conver that Information to him. Mr. Bell thought that no harm could result to the Commonwealth by the delay which might attend such a procedure, though the delay should extend to next winter. He spoke very elequently on the subject. Finally conclusions as to the mode of trial were reached by both Houses, but they were almost entirely opposite. The Benste reported to the House that the two Houses should constitute a joint committee of the whole to hear the evidence nother the four the bar of the House, each House therefore the bar of the House and house and house therefore the act upon the evidence separately, two-thirds of each being required to address Judge Bullitt out of office.

The Honse adopted, as a substitute for the

an te adopted.

Such is the attitude which the Bullitt case
ands in at present. The subject will be upfor
scenelon again to-morrow. In the mean time,
overnor Bramlette has been requested, by res-

His lawless career must soon come to a close wholesome effect upon the scoundrels.

ner, took up a newspaper and read President report of the committee of last session, a resolu-tion offered by Mr. Lauck, of Simpson, to the ef-lect that the testimony shall be heard before each fouse separately, the action of the two Houses, lee, to be separate. This, in our humble opin-in, is the most ready and effective mode that in he adopted. for his arrest, he "groaned alond." Now who can doubt that at that moment all the millions of groans that he had caused others to ntter came back to him like ghostly echoes of the deleful sounds from hi. own agenized boson.?

closed at Irwinville as the world has seen. It | coat. esembled a fair-looking road, which, leading

THE REBEL INSECTION PLOT. - Everybody has leard of the project of a Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellow fever and small-pox into the reat Federal cities by means of numerous boxes of shirts and other clothing infected with the virus of those horrib'e diseases. We did not know till a day or two since, though we settled purpose of the Government to make it trongly enspected, that this devil, this worse than devii, was Dr. Luke P. Biackburn, a native of Kentucky and well known in this city-of an excellent family and connected by marriage fulness accordingly. Opposition to this policy with some of the beet families in the West. will be necless and worse than useless. It will But so it is: the father of the most damnable device ever tawned by the mother of sin is effect upon the Administration and cause it Dr. L. P. Blackburn. In the early part of the rebellion, we exposed him as engaged in getting arms smuggled into the Southern Confednied the fact, but we ascertained distinctly that be, and give to the transition period unneces-In the Bermnda (W. I.) Advocate of April

reveals a conspiracy which, in diabolical hardihood of guilt, is unexampled in history, and ompared with which the assassination of President Lincoln and even the rebel plot to burn he great Eastern cities might be called mild offences. That examination resulted in the committai of a resident of the island named Swan on the charge of having conspired with containing infected clothing, for the nurpose of wing them forwarded to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, with the object of there introducing vellow fever. Blackborn. whose hailing points were Halifax, Quebec, and 'Clifton Honse, Niagara Falls, Canada side," made liberal promises to Swan, provided the centract was fairly carried out. The funds were to be supplied freely from the Confederate xchequer, and, meanwhile, Blackburn himself was to retire to Halifax and watch the progress of events until the opening of spring, when the ason would probably be more favorable to the spread of the imported disease. The examation rendered all doubt of the guilt of the belsi-h monster Blackburn and his agent Swan

26th there is a full report of the preliminary

xamination of the agent of Biackborn. This

this awinl conspiracy and the movements of some of the conspirators, especially Blackburn another coinmn, taken from the Detroit Trioune. The facts stated are sickening, shocking, disgusting, appalling. Not in all the regious of red and blazing hell, could depravity more accursed be found, though Satan himself were the searcher. And the testimony is dispaid by the Southern Confederacy for the exeention of the unutlerably atrocious conspiracy to murder, indiscriminately, by the secret introduction of the most mortal of pestilences, Northern men and women and children-to poison all the winds of heaven and the waters of earth and make them the agents of universal death. In what a terrible light, more lurid than "the flames that are not quenched," the dead Confederacy stands before the worldguilty of a project to employ secret emissaries to burn the Federal cities and towns-chargeable with employing agents to generate throughout the Federal States the pestilences that walk in larkness and lay waste at mid-day-aud its high functionaries, its representative men, accused, npon strong evidence, of complicity in an atempt to assassinate the Federal President and

Cabinet and chief Generals! We have no comment to make upon the part stated in the document taken from the Detroit Friesiant on the 2th listant, upon which these rules are based, admit of the unrestricted transportation to, and sale within, the insurrectionary States ease of the Missalesjiph river, of fresh vegetables finite, butter, i.e., eggs, fresh mean, and small pox conspiracy by the Rev. Stuart Robinson, formerly of this city. We have always liked and articles of surrecting generally and a radicles of surrecting generally and proper treatment. For this practical and humane measure, the radicals of Massachustets, sure to their vocation, abused him like a part to the five deather than a start wrongs. Richers and not the very support to the content of t

the powerful reasons for fighting through the Union are equally strong reasons for making the South prosperous, now that we have sucfighting was commonly condensed into a single ence, viz: that the West would never reinquish its right to the Mississippi. The Misssippi is valuable only as affording a cheap and commodious route to a market. What market? Not mainly the West Indies, for the paratively small in those islands. Not in curope, most certainly, for the route is too frcuitous. The best market the West ever had is the South itself. The products of the West are too heavy and bulky in proportion to their value for distant exportais to convert the grain and pork of the West into cotton, tobacco, and other Southern stathese staples, and then exporting the fruits of Western agriculture in this less bulky form; which not only saves great expense of freight. but lineures the certainty of a market. Whether grain will be in demand in Europe depends upon the European harvests. But American cotton will always be in demand; and Western products are sure of a market as long as they are used to feed cotton-growers.

The most important and urgent interest of the West is that the South shall be relieved of its êmbarrassments at the earliest day possible. What the West above all things needs is a market. The market which, for four years, it jost in the South, has been temporarily supplied by the war. The West has fid our vast armies, and the multitudes employed in the manufaco disappear. Western agriculture will sink nto a low and feeble condition unless it gets back the Southern market, of which there is o possibility except by the revival of Southern

ville, and robbed the merchants of goods and money to the amount of two hundred dollars. They were extremely disorderly, beating many of the citizens over the head with the butt end of their revolvers. The scoundrels had searcely armed themselves, and started in pursuit of them. They were overtaken, and, in a slight skirmish which ensued, one of the desperadoes was killed, and another wounded. Nearly all is a young man, and is the son of a deceased Gnerillaism is no longer a paying institution in

alry men did even in his disguise of a pettiinto a forest, becomes narrower and worse at | peating that he has neverseen a mountain movevery step this at last it "ends in a quirrel-track ling. Pchaw! Who hasn't seen many a mountain

FREED NEGROES AND LABOR .- The Government is everywhere making the prociamation freeing the slaves in the revolted States the basis of its action and carrying it into practical operation. General Schoffeld in North Carolina and General Canby in Alabama have issued to drop them, orders in accordance with this policy, and there can be no question that it is the fixed and effective. This should be accepted as final and rrevocable, and people should at once prepare only make matters worse. It will have a bad the object in view, and it will have a bad effect upon the negroes and make them far sary bardships and vexations. The people of the South will find it alike for their pecuniary interests and their repose and security to enter heartily into the spirit of the change in their labor system, and co-operate with the Administration in making the evils incident to and inseparable from such a revolution in social and economic relations upon a vast scale as

light as possible. The most enlightened citizens of the South are taking this view of the subject. The Hon. Wm. Alken, the largest slaveholder of South Carolina, has aiready freed his negroes and give them patches of ground as homesteads. Hon. J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, has done or is doing the same thing, and we cannot doubt that prominent citizens generally will act in the same | pirch. spirit. The new order of things will of course involve in its commencement many difficulties. The more idle and Ignorant negroes will refuse probably at first to work at all. This was the ease in North Carolina; but the military authoritles quickly informed them that idieness is not a part of the new programme: that freedom doesn't mean the right to lie all day in the sun and sleep and be fed by the labor of others. The regross will soon learn that with the boou of freedom will come also its respon These they must be taught to discharge. Those that will not work must be made to. Tols 18 the short and the long of that question. The President has been nearly all his life a slaveholder, and there can be little doubt that he will bimself, we refer our readers to an article in see sufficient force exerted, wherever his au thority extends, to cause the freed blacks to laport. The idea that they can be permitted to become idlers and vsgabonds is too absurd for a blue lights. moment's notice. This will be so in some instances, it has been so already, temporarily, tinct and direct, that money was to be liberally and until the adjustments of the labor revolution shall be made, until both whites and blacks become familiar with their new positions, duties, and responsibilities. Much will depend, in order to prevent this disposition of the negro to vagaboudize, upon the judgment and common sense of the commanders of departments, in the

absence of civil anthority, and the measures they take to prevent it. When General Banks went to New Orleans he found an immence number of negroes of all ages blackings. and of both sexes huddled together in crowds in the city wherever they could find a resting place, engendering disease and dying off dally like rotten sheep. There was danger of a pestilence in consequence. He saw at once that omething must be done for the benefit alike of blacks and whites. And he was not long in finding out what that something was. He at once ordered the negroes back to the plantations under an arrangement providing for their pay and proper treatment. For this practical

thousands, aye millious, of nonfending human beings? We cannot decide as to Mr. Robinson's guilt or innocence.

We may find room soon for a full report of the testimony in the preliminary judicial examination of Dr. Blackburn's agent in Bermuda. There were several witnesses, and their testimony was utterly and nuntterably damning. In comparison with Dr. Blackburn, we may say that Dick Turpin, Jonathan Wild, John A. Murrell, and all the rest of the world's thieves and robbers and murderers look almost respectable.

Terpective States of the South to lessen the evil consequences of so sudden, general and radical a change in their labor system, a great dea more depends upon the curse of the citizens themselves. If they are wise they can make their burdens comparatively light. They can grammate their burdens comparatively light. They can be the sendence of the citizens the mornage and their children, who at first give them bright, gay garments, because these are more easily dyed into dark ones.

Let your course be upward, npward, npward upward while life lasts, as the bird of Paradise is said to soar straight toward Heaven until she drops down dead.

You can best measure the wounds of a man's soul by the bandage which he seeks to bind. The straight the residence of the citizens the measure the withing and that this into dark ness. It may be that this lime. It may be that this Legislature has simply to preceed now with their children, whoms.

Fate sports with us as poor parents do with their children, who at first give them bright. Fate sports with us as poor parents do with l regroes candidly that they are to be free, that soul by the bandage which he seeks to bind they are free, that they need not run away to around it. Our grief may be guessed from the enjoy its benefits, that by remaining at home solace and self-deception we resort to. they shall be paid for their labor a fair compensation and have good treatment. In nine | with a map of the earth, so, when this in turn cases out of ten, we believe that an appeal of is annihilated by a chart of the Heavens, must this nature, backed by a deficite arrangement our pride and sorrow on the earth be still more as to pay, etc., etc., would be effectnal. There | pnt to the blush. can be no doubt of its effect with the more intelligent, industrious, and beter disposed portion of the negroes; while tle more ignorant and vicious would naturally be brought up with a round turn by the civil or mlitary authorities. If the citizens of the South vish to save them selves infinite trouble, vexations, and miseries that will make their lives burdens almost too

grievous to be borne, they wil do what we have ere suggested. If they take a different course, if they still endeavor to hold or to the old defunct system, despite the moral carbquake that has tion. The natural circuit of American trade shaken it to pieces beyond relemption, if they grow sullen and sonr aud in every possible way impotently try to defeat the new policy, they pics, by feeding the population which grows may prepare their minds for sfuture of suffering and poverty, of degradation and crime and terror of which they have little conception, and which will make them bitterl curse the hours when they first saw the light of this world. The old order of things has virtually passed irrevocably away. It is the decree of destiny. If we could suppose for an instant that the Administration would besitate to carry into effect the proclamation of emancipation throughout the

revolted States, is there a mar not wholly bereft of reason who can for a moment think that the opposition to slavery would not redouble itself at the next Presidential election and sweep it like a whiriwind from the country? In such a contingency, the most radical man in the United States would be the next President. But the case is not a supposable one, and we make it merely for the purpose of illustration.

day for violation of the neutrality in having some of his boxes of woollen and linen and GCERILLAS IN HART COUNTY.—Golder's band shipped to the great cities of the United States, f guerilias is roving through the State. On He was held to bail in the sum of \$4,000, an riday last the outlaws made a raid on Hardy- absurdly small amount considering the terrible

According to the last accounts, Jeff Dais, when he was captured, was personating his wife's mother on the way to a spring, bucket on arm, to get water. If we had been in Jeff's ce, we would, when detected, have set down the bucket and kicked it. The Federal Government has bagged

hree or four rebei Governors, and is running of the stolen goods were recaptured. Golder down three or four more. We hear the "viewhalloo" every little while. One of the most fortunate of all the recent

aptures is that of ex-Governor Harris of Tennessee. He is as little deserving of mercy as a serpent or a spider. The rebellion was first kindled into a fiame by petticoats, it was fanned through its whole carcer by petticoats, and it had its final fall

a great-coat, but he has a petty one. Jeff Davis may have been, as the rebels often called him, a "stern statesman," but he is one no longer; he covered the "stern" with a Great Britain and France have never recognized Jeff Davis. But the Michigan cav-

Little did Jeff Davis's children think that

Napoleon, on account of the devotion of is people to him, was a terror to his enemies: even in exile. No such cause exists to make

A woman shouldn't overdo things. If she Jeff Davis formidable. has been shedding tears for an hour, it is time The Cincinnati Gazette wants both Davis d Lee hung. That paper is evidently afraid that harmony may be established between the gentieman that handles any other cork-screws

> er the murder of Mr. Lincoln, immediately lay down, kicked a little, gasped, rolled up its eyes and died.

Let the South be as atteriv rained as some would have her, and trade with her would be worth just about as much as with the Digger

e spectator of the night-mare, because it's the An immense amount of Kentucky "bag-To ejaculate "God help the poor" is one of ging" will be required for bagging the rebe game we are taking. We trust that "rope" will be in less demand. We all suffer more from our own tongne.

Jeff Davis was a refugee that hadn't any For the Louisville Sunday Journal,

INSCRIBED WITH RESPECT TO ASA MARTA. The white boat moon floats on as free Through the blue deep of sky When her fair sails gleam o'er warmer s Than greet the captivo's eye; And other eyes are raised to hers, And hearts with sighing weary

To mind the hearts be's suffered for

The prisoner on Lake Erie.

That the fettered hours drag slowly; But hourly pure-lipped prayers ascend To the Ear that is never weary,

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

the liouse and Senate as to the manner in which the evidence in the case should be heard, whether in the presence of a joint session, or

tion of the House of yesterday to the effect that the evidence in the trial shall be heard before

each House separately, and to be acted upon by each flouse separately.

Mr. Bush, from Clarke county, offered a reso-

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CABINET.

and slavery, and nearly or quite decided to in-vite him into the Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln decided, not at Washington but in Springfield, to offer a seat to Mr. Gilmer,

FRANKFORT, May 23, 1365.

Oft ask her if she looks on

LINES TO THE POET PRISONER.

A widow MeAboy has been delivering lecture Minnesota. She had better get married When the ardent sun has kissed the earth Probably some poor fellow might take her at a here southern airs caress the check In this balmler land of ours, Susau's lover fell out with her, and told her

flatiy he intended to break off their marriage As they think how far more dreary engregement. Villaluous-wasn't it; and what Round the prison on Lake Erie. was the result? Suey-sighed. Different writers use different kinds of paper The thrilling tales of brave men's deeds in recording their thoughts. Foolscap best On heroic fields of glory

Are heard with pride in many homes, fits the heads of most anthors.

Demagogues are sometimes very small men Where Love repeats the story Not every demagogue is a Gog. But here and there an eye grows dim. Many go to India to make tortunes and fail. When "the news" la bright and ch They go to the land of bamboos and are bam

war-horses, when, like Cinderella's coachhorses, they are mice at bottom. lf you want to make yourself heard extensively, go up a steeple and stand upon the cross

Peoble in epaulettes may seem to be terrible

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL.

early, may replace "the late."

A young widow is apt to hope that some one,

A lady should have nothing to do with a

The great Mormon chief goes it while he's

The man who hoots at what you say should

It is hardly possible for a man with a disor-

When you kiss your love's letter, you remind

Woman is said to be a mere deinsion, but it is

A powder-maker, when he chances to blow

is mill up, is merely, tradesmanlike, puffing

Lovers talk of kissing the garments of their

swechearts, but we shouldn't like to kiss the

There is a shadow of difference between the

tail of a lady's long dress when she has been

than the cork-serew curis upon her head.

comber that an owl can do as much.

A slanderous woman is a foullng-piece

e cheapest charities.

off his own commodity.

npon the streets.

an from anybody else's.

metimes picasant to hug delusions,

loses of Greece and greasy noses.

Many bright-eved young women, like the Connecticut traitors in the war of 1812, display It is well enough that men should be killed y love. Man born of woman should die of

FRANKFORT, May 23, 1365.

We cannot say that anything of vital importance to the State was done in either branch of the Legislature to day. The morning session was consumed in the House parity by the introduction and passage of bills of a strictly local character, and partly by the reading of the minority report of the committee on rules to govern in the builit case, presented by Hon. Altred Allen Mr. Allen's report sets forth the reasons why the evidence in the case may be fairly heard in a joint session of the two Honses, and takes the ground that it was simply the duty of the committee raised on Saturday last to consider not the feasibility or constitutionality of a joint session for the purpose designated, but the rules that should govern the trial itself. The committee on rnies for the trial, in Mr. Allen's opinion, transcended their duty, which was merely to prepare regulations to conduct the hearing of evidence, as in the manner set forth by the report of the committee of last session. There has been considerable dispute in both the livuse and Senate as to the manner in which the evidence in the case should be heard, whether in the Trescance of a joint session. Keep vour eyes wide open before marriage halt shut afterward. It has been said that a good man's last hours arc his best. They are the best for himself, but a bad man's best for society.

When malicious dames gather at a tea-party, the Devil takes a snooze. Mutual flatterers generally understand each other as well as a couple of horse-jockeys or

forests would run short of switches. Crinoline is a device by which women com-By preparing for the worst you may often accomplish the best.

Undoubtedly women suffer great wrongs, but, when we look at the dear creatures, we often think that they need to be redressed quite as think that they need to be redressed quite as much as their wrongs.

Richter says 'tis the horse and not the vehicle that wearies. But we are sure we have seen a wagon tire.

But we are sure we have of a committee consisting of a certain number of members from the Senate and House. The premier friends of Judge Bullitt, if they may be so styled, have urged the appointment of a committee of investigation, which has been much as their wrongs.

Richter says 'tis the horse and not the ve-

If Socrates humbled the proud Alcibiades

Mr. Bush, from Clarke county, onered a reso-intion in the Senate in favor of having the Louisville Union Pices (newspaper) laid on the table of each Senator every morning, at the ex-pense of the State. The resolution was followed by a very amusing discussion, in which Sena-tons Giover, Fisk, Bush, Bristow, and everyal The sweetest wine of love a single hot ray may sharpen into vinegar. The delicate female soni seeks, like the bee, only blossoms and flowers; the coarse soul, like

the wasp, seeks only fruit. box; both contain the likeness of the giver, not

only bloesoms and flowers; the coarse soul, like the wasp, seeks only fruit.

Hearts that have a great deal to open and present to every one, are like a prince's snuff-tox; both contain the likeness of the giver, not of the receiver.

We publish this morning a call ou Col. It. H. Markland to become a candidate for Congress in the First District of this State. We tave known the Colonel long and intimately, and it gives us pleasure to speak of him as a entleman of rare talents and large and varied apericace in public affairs. He was placed in harge of the army mail service of the Sonthest at the beginning of the war, and we know hat his services have been valuable to the covernment and entirely satisfactory to the imp. He followed the flag from Cairo to licksburg and New Orleana, and from this city Attanta and Sayannah. Having been called of the receiver. gress in the First District of this State. We have known the Colonel long and intimately, and it gives us pleasure to speak of him as a gentleman of rare talents and large and varied charge of the army mail service of the Sonthwest at the beginning of the war, and we know Government and entirely satisfactory to the army. He followed the flag from Cairo to Vicksburg and New Orleans, and from this city to Atlanta and Savannah. Having been called East, he was with Sherman at Raleigh, and with Grant at Petersburg and Richmond. Guided by his manly instincts, he was always at the front, and whenever we heard of the capture of a rebel city, the next morning's dement of a post-office under orders from Coionel Markland. The Colonei would make an able

tutional way provided to dispose of the slavery question in Kentucky. Will that paper underpox agent, was arrested in Montreal last Thurs- take to say that the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment is not a constitutional way?

Jeff Davis, when surprised, couldn't be expected to run very fast. Not only had he petticoats over his legs, but there was a big price, a bundred thousand doilars' upon his head. Jeff Davis said a year ago, that the Yan-

kee dogs would soon go howling back to their Inousts of the South, but with the result.

I am not likely to do "great injustice to the memory of our late Presedent" by statements and exglanations made by himself, provided these statements and explanations are proper in themselves, and exbmitted seasonably.

The statement of the Tribnae relating to Mr. A. H. Stephens is a surprise. Mr. Lincoln conversed very freely with me on the subject of his Cabinet, at Springfield, but neither then nor subsequently was the name of Mr. Stephens mentioned in that conversation.

In our conversations, in reply to my earnest advecacy of Union men in slave States for the Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln expressed his fears that on questions likely to arke, such men could not kennels. Little thought he then that he would go with them, howling loudest of all. The season is backward. The ladies, ough not the farmers, are in the middle of their spring work.

Burke exclaimed, 'the days of chivairy are gone." Certainly the days of "the chivalry" Jeff Davis has been called windy, and he certainly resembled the wind when he shifted.

A good many Sonthern noses seem to fined remarkably soon after turning woman.

and I was the bearer of his letter to Mr. Gilmer. The letter (which Mr. Lincoln read to me) inquired the views ertertained by Mr. Gilmer upon the questions likely to vex the Government. Mr. Gilmer's reply (which he also read to me) was quite satisfactor; but subsequently, when the "Border State Question" arose in Congress, Mr. Gilmer changed his ground, and then informed Mr. Lincoln that he could not favor a "coercive policy." This miserable deinsion not only left Mr. Gilmer and others out of the Cabinet but took them out of the Union. But not o with Mr. Johnson. He never hesitated about using "coercion" when necessary to maintain the Government and preserve the Union. Jeff Davis, when overtaken, promptly nid have been sooner fugacions. Jeff Davis tried to escape to the Gulf, but our troops brought him to buy.

We have already stated that se expected to We have already stated that we expected to shortly come into possession of some facts relating to the operations of the infamous Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, who, acting in the interest of the late rebel government, was engaged in 1864, at Bermuda, in infecting clothing with yellow fever and smallpox, with the intention of introducing those contagions disorders into the Union army and into the cities of the North. The data in our possession shows that the late operations of Dr Blackburn were introded to repeat, on a large scale, the attempt of a similar nature which we shall now expose, which only met with partial success. The Selms (Ala.) Rebel, after shonting

THE REBEL INFECTION PLOT.

[From the Detroit Tilbune.]

Ark.

WHO WAS TO EXECUTE THE PLOT.

How Dr. Blackburn got into Canada we know not, but in the fall of 1864 we find him a guest at Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the lookout for some one to help carry out his plot. About this time, one J. W. Harria, or a man known by that name, but whose true name we now have before ne, came to Toronto from Helena, Arkansas, whence he had been expelled by the occupation of that place by Union troops; or raiber from St. Lonk, where he resided for a time after leaving Helena. He was desperate by losses of property and violent treatment of his family by our army, and wnote to H. C. Slaughter, rebel enlisting agent at Montreal, expressing a desire to go into the rebel army Slaughter brought his case to the attention of Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Kentneky, then at Toronto, and this rebel parson introduced him to Dr. Blackburn. Harris was then working as a choemaker in Toronto Dr. B. was then stopping at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and there Harris had his first interview with him. At first be pretended to be a reculting agent, and told Harris that he would be the property of the property and told Harris had his the second of the property and told Harris had his dist interview with him.

At first be pretended to be a recruiting agent, and told Harris that he would send him South In company with some new recruits, but finally brached his scheme, and flatering his victim for his conrage and sagacity, he enlisted his services, promising him \$60,000 from the rebel government in case he succeeded. A'though Blackburn had succeeded indifferently in eeging the endorsement of the rebel government at Richmond, he was more fortunate with the secrets of that government in Canada, who entered at once into his project, supplied him with money, and gave him their approval. Harris gives the following account of his interview with Dr. Blackburn, when the latter told him in what capacity he wanted his services. Alter going into a private room Dr. B. said:

"Yon want to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in secession. At Philadelphia, and Baltimore in succession. At Philadelphia, and Baltimore in secession. At Philadelphia, and where stopped. At Bultimore, a relative at the following second from the enterprise, without success. He here sorted the goods at the Fountain House, smoothing them out so they would sell better. Being short of money when we have a Nilagara Fails in company with McGregor, Holeon, C. C. Clay, and S. S. Preston. Dr. B. gave him, on his application, \$100 in gold, which he borrowed of Preston. McGregor, now in Havana, greatly encouraged him, and told him his fortune was made, and that on his return he would surely receive the promised \$60,000, and that he would give him an interest in his business, a large jewellery store in New Orleans. Harris soon left, and returned to Baltimore in secestor. At Philadelphia, and Baltimore in secestor. At Philadelphia, and baltimore in secestor. At Philadelphia, and baltimore in secestors, and the him fercted goods sent to American Hotel when the him from the enterprise, when the second when the him from the enterprise, when the second when the se in company with some new recruits, but finally brt ached his scheme, and flattering his victim for his conrage and sagacity, he cultisted his services, promising him \$60,000 from the rebel government in case he succeeded. A'though Blackbunn had succeeded indifferently in seekthan to John Lee's army with 109,000 men—can add more fame to vour name than Gen Lee." I said, what is it? He said: I have tried to get the right hind of stuff: can I place condidence in yon? I said vee: He asked me, are you a Frie Mason? I said no. He said, well I am, here is the right hand of friendship of a Froe Mason, which will never degrade or betray; will you accept it in friendship? I want you to kill and destroy as many of the Northern army or the people of the place. incon containing my instructions; he brought the letter opened (he having read h), to my house and laid it on the counter before my wife

McDonaid was precent; this was in the post-cifice on York street, between King and Wel-lington, west side, opposite Rosin House; the receipt said the money was "on account of Dr., Blackbura." Blackbura's letter said, "get the money, and I will repay it when I come back." ES ROUTE FOR HALIFAX.

I went down to Montreal; I went to Donnegana's; Dr. B said go there; Slanghter was
there with his family when Dr. B was there,
but had then gone to live in a house in Prince's
Royal Terract; I inquired for Slanghter, and
found him the same evening about 7 o'clock;
sent in my name; Slanghter came down and
said he was glad to see me; that he knew what
I had come for; had received a letter from Dr.
B and was sorry I had canght him in the fix
I did; that Johnson & Bro., brokers at Montreal, had just run away, and they had \$7,700
in gold of his money, and he was then without
funds. He asked me to call at his office next
morribey, on St. Michael street, at Reed's tobacco factory; don't know Reed; called there;
he said how much will it take to get to Hallfax? He said you will go by land, and it will
take considerable money. He then gave me
\$25 in silver, which was all he had; said I
would have to go to Mr. Holcomb, and ask
him for funds. Holcomb had come to Canada
to see the Chesapeake affair; I went alone; Holcomb sent up my name; he was the Donnegana;
sent for me to come pre- he asked. The event come.

Got to Halifax on the 22d of June, three weeks before Blackburn came, put up at the Halifax Hotel; from thence went to the Farmers' Hotel; detectives at hotel; I inquired for Keith at the Halifax Hotel, and they sent for him; he came to see me immediately; he knew who I was; he expected a letter from Dr. B. but had not yet received it; he told them at the hotel that he would pay the bill; he advised me to go the Farmers' Hotel; he went and speke to the keeper, Mr. Doron; I ramained till Dr. B. came, on the 12th of July, by eteamer Alphia from Bermunda, a screw steamer; soon as he came he sent for me; he was told I was there, while here I received a letter from Dr. Robinson, advising me to abandon the expedition, as my family were starving; It was an affectionate letter. I showed the letter to Dr. B., and he said he would take care of my family, as he was going there immediately; he said they are "damned fine Southern men, knowing

Inke P. Blackburn, who, acting in the interest of the late rebel government, was engaged in 1864, at Bermnda, in infecting clothing with yellow fever and smallpox, with the intention of introducing those contagious disorders into the Union army and into the cities of the North. The data in our possession shows that the late operations of Dr. Blackburn were intended to repeat, on a large scale, the attempt of a similar nature which we shall now expose, which only met with partial success.

Origin of the P. Blackburn was Confederate agent of the State of Mississippi. He seems to have originated the fiendish plot which he was the principal agent in carring out and to have communicated it to ex-Gov. McWilley, of Mississippi, who, in 1883, gave Dr. Blackburn an order for several hundred bales of cotton, which he was to sell, and employ the proceeds in consummating his scheme. The Doctor endeavored insuccessfully to sell his cotton at Mobile, and subsequently at other points, and finally at Angusto, Ga., where we understand it now is levent to Richmond and laid his scheme before the rebel Government, but, we are informed, and contraged by leading rebels to persevere in his plans. Among leading men who are mentioned as encouraged by leading rebels to persevere in his plans. Among leading men who are mentioned as encouraged by leading rebels to persevere in his plans. Among leading men who are mentioned as encouraging him, we have the names of Dancan F. Kenna and La. Sparrow, from his own State. While at Richmond, Dr. Blackburn endeavored to raise money on his cotton, but falled. He went from there to Havana in the spring of 1864, where he raised money for his operations, principally from Louisians rebels. Among those who subscribed were Addison Camack, who enherenced \$000, and George Gregory. We are told that Blackburn owned a cue quarter Interest in the famous yachti Wanderer' in 1863, and that he was a partner of Dr. Graham, who killed Loring in New York. The coops of the cap-title of the cap-title of the cap-title

THE GOODS SMUGGLED INTO BOSTON

THE GOODS SMEGGLED EXTO BOSTOM.

Dr. B sent Hill with me to some of the captains he knew to have the trunks sunggled into Boston; the first vessel we went to was Capt. McGriffin's; don't know the name of ship, he refused; then to the bark Halifax, Capt. John O'Brien, who was a Newfoundland man; he sgreed to sunggle them in; I was to give \$20 in gold to him for doing it young Doron took down the five trunks; I went on board some day, and the vessel left in the evening, it was the 24th or 25th of July; she arrived at Boston some even days after, about the 3d of

Stopped at wharf at foot of Fort Hill, Grand street; don't remember the full consignose of ressele; it was Holman and some one else; keep office at foot of Fort Hill; igot an express wagon and took them to the express office in State street, and had them sent to Philadelphia, to be left till called for, and took a receipt for same. Harris went to New York, Philadelphia, and Ealtimore in succession. At Philadelphia he

the devil is after you." I went down; he was gisd I was back; if they had caught me I would have been hung, sures asked if the big trunk No. 2 was sold is Washington; he said that was right, for it would kill all in town; I told him all I had done freely; he said that he was saidsfied; I then told him my family was enfering for money; said be would go that night and make arrangements with Jake Thompson to draw what money I needed; he was going next morning to Bermuda to take care of the yellow fever there for the English Government; he then went away, and I saw no more of him until he returned from Bermuda, the last part of October after. I went to Thompson next morning and asked for money. He said Dr. Blackburn had authorized him to pay me some money when I had a bill of sale showing I had disposed of the goods. He then gave me \$50 to jay rent, and get out of pawn my wife's dresses, week or ten days after get bill of sale from Wall & Co., and accredited sales; Thompson on seeing there gave me \$50. These pay ments were the first money; the second by ebeck on the Ontario Bank; this check was in the beginning of Septembea; it was to Godfrey J. Hyams. After this I got no money; I wrote several times to Dr. Blackburn, but be did not answer me. I at hast went to Montreal to earry the commission of Young for evidence in the trial; Garry MeDona'd gave it to me, he got it of Thompson; I gave the commission to McChesney, reporter for Telegraph newspaper at Montreal; I then saw Dr. Blackburn and asked him for money; he laughed at me; said he had none to give.

he laughed at me; said he had none to give. I heard Thompson, Cleary, Clay, Blackburn, McD nald, etc., speak of the yellow fever in Newtern; wonder why it did not take in the other places.

other places.

When at Nisgara, McGregor, Clay, Holcomb, Preston, and Dr. Blackburn said they would rake a million dollar, buy an immense quantity of shirts and under-clothes, infect them with small-pox and diseases which would rage in cold climate; yellow fevar for Southern towns; send the goods to Liverpool and tranship them from there to the various places in the North; they would employ me to superfacted it all; some would be distributed by sending \$1.00 worth of goods to the Sanitary

fort with the main land is by the main sally-port and a small contern in one of the baction, the wet ditch being spanned at each of these by a drawbridge, which can be raised at ple sourc,

appy, sovereign, independent, and exalted. The Southern people as a mass never willingly ook up arms against this Government at first, and they never remained in arms against it willingly. They were so free that they never supsed it possible that they could be enslaved. They lost eight of the maxim advising them of rnal vigilance" which is the "price of liberty." They did not resist the incipient steps of despotism, because they had no idea of what was coming. They hoped and many of them thought that the difficulties would find a solution ort of the flery trials which subsequently came ppon them. Had they been aware of this in the first place, all the demagogues on earth couldn't have forced them into revolt against the Go ernment whose power they had never known except to shelter them from evil; except to make them freer and happier than any people ever before were. Oh, it is enough to make one weep tears of blood to know what the Southern em suffer it: to know how the dead'y coils of the alimy boa-constrictor were fastened stealthily around them, paralyzing all their limbs, ushing their bones and joints, and bruising and mangling their quivering flesh in his hor-

taken up arms to secure; the right to become

he wretched victims of a code of laws more

sloody, exacting and ferocious than any that

Praco ever wrote. These are the State Rights

hey were to enjoy, and under whose benign

selves the vassals of a pitiless despotism.

When the poor people that survive return to their homes and find them desolate, find that ir wives and their children have sunk in poverty and etarvation into natimely graves, or find them in rage and disease and crying for bread, when these wan and weary men, many of them themselves crippled for life or wasted in h alth, with their constitutions broken and their prospects in life blasted, it will be difficult to restrain their vengeance against their opors. Let them remit it however. Let them control themselves. Let them remember that many of the agents in the bloody drama were thomseives unwilling agents, and as far as saible drown the recollection of the past in the dark waters of oblivion.

There are multitudes of these men who, i they shall ever again he able to gather their household lares and penates around them and enjoy once more the blessings of peace, free dom and independence, will be the fastest and stitutions, of its laws and its principles, that can anywhere be found between the two oceans. of earth or of the infernal regions to shake their

ment will exmpathize with such men. They deserve commiseration, not censure.

tion-to say nothing of her vast coloniai posseses to have, and no doubt has, some general sions—the property of the British nation has knowledge of the character of the newly-in- been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying of Texas, in his letter to Jeff Davis, as what might be used by secret emissaries to burn the her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. at cities and towns of the North and all the We have vast territories untouched by the Federal chipping upon the Atlantic and the plough, mines of all precious metals of which we Ohio and Mississippi rivers and to spread devashave hardly opened the doors, a population full tation and consternation through the country. of life, energy, enterprise, and industry, and The plan was to send agents to scatter a com- the accumulated wealth of money and labor of bustible composition, a kind of powder, all the old countries pouring into the lap of our through Northern botels and other buildings in giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the Northern cities and on the decks or in the the fercest and most exhausting of all possible esbine of Northern and Western shipping. The ware, we have demonstrated our national composition was said to be something that strength; and, all the world over, national strength is but another name for national break out in flames in hundreds of places, if scattered in so many, bid deflance to all possicredit. "As good as United Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good ble saving efforts, and involve property and life as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three This was the fiendish project that was pretenthe annual interest, is just as much better

sented to Jeff Davis by Senators Oldham and Johnson in an interview they had with him Davis suggested some things that he thought might be obstacles in the way of its execution. ham's letter to him, which we have pubwithstanding his suggestion of difficulties, the Deate of Hon Jees. Clemens.—We must plot was entirely practicable. Davis referred drop a tear over the grave of the Hon. Jersthat letter to Benjamin, his Secretary of State, whom he instructed to call upon the gentleman | cath at Huntsville has just been announced who had the secret of the mysterious composi- Mr. Clemens was one of those men in the South tion and accertain whether the difficulties, previously experienced, had been or could be over- in 1860 he saw ready to burst in its fury upon tion plots had been tried by the rebel authorities before. Now let the rebels and their syming spirits of the late rebellion in the light of thed for the Union and the Constitution with a zeal and ability that few could equal. He connpon them. This fire-plot of Davis & Co. is fronted secession and revolution, and faithfully the twin horror of the yellow-fever plot of and elognently warned the people of his section Blackburn & Co. Who that got up or promited either is too good to do any deed that man or devil could suggest? Who that got no forsake the counsels of the great Fathers of the or promoted either is fit to fill a place in God'e Republic to follow the blind guides of the hour,

His falth, bie loyalty, he kept, and quitted not nied, but on the contrary it is admitted, that the Libby prison, when Col. Dalghren was advance blown up with all its thousands of Federal prisoners in the event of the Federal forces getting into the city. Lieut. Partlett, who was in Lib by in September, 1863, and in December 1864, ifies that he knew the dreadful fact from his own personal observation. Thus a deed was contemplated and prepared for, naequalled in horror by any other that blackens in history. And, of course, the high rebel functions-

Now will any one say that these high rebel massacre of thousands of heipless and innocent opers in case a Federal force should get into time before the war broke out in writing a book plot for having all the great cities of the Unit- npon Hamilton and Burr. Peace to the ashes ed States burned down by secret agents, and of Jere Clemens. who, according to every rational presumption, favored and promoted the hell-born scheme of Dr. Blackburn, to sow the seeds of yellow fever President by a civil court would be a farce. and small-pox broadcast throughout the Fod- 'Twere better that a trial should be a farce than eral States-will any one, we ask, say that such functionaries are a whit too good to have got up a conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln, his Cabinet, and his Generals? Will it be contended that the authors and promoters of the greater crimes are incap ble of

any evidence that he is guiltless of the Wash- transition period when he dropped his breeches ington murder, but, since he turned woman, of it appears from the latest accounts, that

SITE HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER -The Demrat says: "A State has a right to execute her own laws by force, and, moreover, the right to ommand the whole power of the Federal Government to do it." We have heard of this doctrine-put without any limitations-before. We recognize it as an old acquaintance. used to be rather a prevalent idea in Sonth Cardina that the minority should rule. The Democratic doctrine that the majority ought to rule was scouted as a heresy and unworthy of the

If, for example, Illinois should pass a law forever debarring any Kentuckian from acquiring the rights of citizenship within her limits, she would have "the right to command the whole power of the Federal Government" to aforce it! If the Legislature of Kentucky should pass a law prohiblting the Federal arts from exercising any jurisdiction on her soll, she would have the right to call on the Federal Government to help her enforce her | na than to correct injustice where we have done

Verily, our neighbor is making progress. lously, this is the very quintessence of the doctrine of secession. If each State is thus airolntely sovereign, she can do what she pleases Ste can withdraw from the Union when she pleases, and for what cause she pleases, anything n the Federal Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The doctrine of the Constitution is thus reversed, and the doctrine of nullification and secession set up in its place. That instruent save—and really, if we have got to fight the battles of pullification and second State omnipotence over again, it ought to be lows of the United States which shall be made in the issues made, the more likely the people wance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the anthority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be and thereby, any thing in the Constitution of laces of any State to the contrary notwith-etanding." This doesn't sound much like the State omnipotence doctrine of the Democrat and of South Carolina. The convention that framed the Constitution evidently didn't entertain any ench notions of independent State overeignty as our neighbor does. That body, in its official letter to Congress tra constitution which its wisdom had formed, held in reference to this subject the following iarguage: "It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all the rights of independent sovereignty to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest.

up and craving pardon for their crimes, Statesmanlike and admirable. The constitutional doctrine in regard to State onr military forces that he will take no prisights is concisely this: Any State has a right to oners but kill every Federal soldier he can. He xecute her own laws by force, if necessary, need not tell us where he expects to be at any and to call upon the National Government for time, for we are not fool enough to put any assistance, if that be necessary, provided always trust in his word. But let him, like his iate ch laws do not conflict with the Constitution Master Jeff Davis, have a petticoat ready for and laws of the United States. To determine this is the proper business of the Supreme Court of the United States, and from that decision there is no peaceful appeal.

ndustry of the country, but when the war of

the Austrian succession had swelled this amount

to eighty millions, Macanlay says that histo, ians

and orators pronounced the case to be despe-

rate. But when war again broke ont, and the

national debt was rapidiv carried up to one

bundred and forty millions, men of theory and

ertainly arrived. David Home said that, al-

the country might possibly live through it, the

experiment must never be repeated-even a

said the nation must sink under it unless

some portion of the load was borne by the

American Colonies, and the attempt to im-

tion, and, instead of diminishing, added another

hundred millions to the burden. Again, savs

Macaulay, was England given over, but again

she was more prosperous than ever before. But

1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enor-

mous sum of over eight hundred millions ster-

ling, or four thousand three hundred million

dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of

the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firm-

est believer in national progress and national de

velopment, might well have been appalled.

But in the very face of this mountain of obliga-

than British Consols as the rate of interest is

higher. Some of our timed brethren, who

bome at a round loss; and serves them right.

mish Clemene, of Alabama, whose unexpected

who understood the nature of the storm which

the country, and he put forth consequentily his

atmost efforts to meet it. He was at the time

editor of the Memphis Enquirer, and with his

pen and upon the stump he everywhere bat-

of the terrible consequences which would over

whelm them if in an evil moment they should

who were leading them they knew not where

the field till hope itself went out in the dark-

ness of despair; and when at last he was com

pelied to retreat be did it with a heart sur

Mr. Clemens was comparatively a vonng may

we had expected that he would play no unim

portant part in restoring peace and union in his

generous nature, brave and true. He had

his faults-as who has not?-and he was perhaps

He was elected to the United States Senate in

849 to serve out the nnexpired term of Hon. D.

M. Lewis, deceased, and was the youngest mem-

ber of that illustrious body. He wrote several

we regretted, and was, we think, engaged some

A correspondent of the New York

Times eave that the trial of the assassins of the

Some irregularities should no doubt be

in consideration of the terrible energy with

which they fight. They are the dread of the

1 takes several weeks for a tadpole to

Almost every country thinks that it can

afford to trierate, if not approve, acts of trea-

e his tail and turn to a frog. Jeff Davis's

ardoned to a portion of Capt. Terrell's men,

that the Constitution should be.

gnerillas everywhere.

son to all other countries.

native State of Alabama. His was a kindly,

arcely fifty-one at the time of his death-and

charged with sorrow.

his own worst enemy

shipped their gold to London and invested in

DEATH OF HON JERE. CLEMENS .- We must

asole, are now glad to sell out and invest at

pose this load produced the war of the revolu

ough, by taxing its energies to the number,

all increase might be fatal. Granville

iness both proponneed that the fatal day had

TAKING THE OATH .- The rebel prisoners scat lered through the North exhibit a commendable alacrity in taking the oath of allegiance. Ai-NATIONAL DEBTS AND UNITED STATES STOCKS ready twenty four hundred of them have done The creation of national debts is not a modern so at Camp Chase, Ohio, and received their disimprovement, but the ability of a great nation to charge papers. We are likewise informed that rovide for a great debt, and to make it the of over seven thousand non-commissioned offimost convenient and best form of personal cers and privates confined at Fort Dalaware, all, property, is a modern wonder. The debt of with the exception of three, have expressed Great Britain was begnn by raising a million their willingness and desire to return to their sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great allegiance. Most of the commissioned officers ntest with Lonis XIV. was terminated, the are also waiting to subscribe to the oath. debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the reat burden which had been imposed upon the

E Lubbock, a member of Jeff Davis's staff asstored with him, was the successor of Sam Houston as Governor of Texas. We are glad that he is a prisoner. He has been a pestilent fellow. We are informed by a distinguished Texan, that, after the breaking out of the re-Union men of Texas lynched and murdered. May he be dealt with according to his deserts.

Hon. A. K. HARDING .- We cannot resist the

onviction that we have permitted ourselves to

to led, by a correspondent's misunderstanding.

houest no doubt, of Mr. Harding's late speech

didn't say a word about the Louisville Jonrnal:

parlors. And he is fully sustained in his

letter that we give in another column from

understate rather than overstate facts.

though we don't agree with them upon it.

will be to vote for candidates in view of their

respect it, no.
from me soon near New Haven.
Yours with all due respect,
W. D. HUGHES.

all through other States are giving themselves

GLASGOW, KY., May 15, 1855.

general fitness and qualifications.

Mr. George D Prentice:

The London Times says that our wa against the South has been waged as a war of ulingation. Indeed it hasn't, but our war with Great Britain, if we have one, will be. Of conrse, we don't want a war with ber, but we confers that we should like to have another Trent affair occur about this time.

When a Mexican officer at Buena Vista demanded, through Colonei Tom Crittenden. the surrender of old General Zach Taylor's army, the gallant Colonel replied, ' General Taylor never surrenders." But no Crittenden can say that of General Dick Taylor.

ness than a brute beast, he would, instead of thrusting himself before a disgusted public, wish to crawi to the centre of the earth and there hide forever from the eyes of man. Gen. Lee and his family are living on ra-

ment officers. We can venture a conjecture that their rations are better than the old Libby and Castle Thunder rations. The alacrity with which nearly the whoie the rebel prisoners throughout the United States are taking the oath of allegiance is one of

the very best indications of the speedy return of As the rebellion is closing up business. perhaps it had better have an auction sale.

well knock down any little goods and chattels it has left. A disloyal paper says a few words for Jeff Baalam was nuable to speak, his ass spake for

A man's denial that he had anything to do with the Washington murder is worth nothing. Any man who took part in the murder would of course deny it. No murderer is too good to

Jeff Davis would be a most audacions man if he could say to the Federal Govern-

Mr. Rhett, the famous fire-eater of the Charleston Mercury, has taken the oath of aiegiance. We guess he did a good deal more ewearing inwardly than outwardly.

We suppose that Jeff Davis may be considered about half man and half woman. It seems to us that the bloomer costume would best befit him. Our neighbor of the Democrat says that we are fallible. Evidently he thinks that he is

not so. Does he intend running for Pope of Jeff Davis, when he was a man, was much nnoyed by the blacks, bnt, since he turned woman, he has been troubled with the whites.

Why should Dr. Blackburn object to being hung? If permitted to live, will he not always be known as the Yeliow Death? The rebel Gen. Early died lately at Lynch-

bnrg. We anppose that the rebel Generals do not now regard death as a misfortune. It is said that Jeff Davis, if he can get to Europe or Canada, means to set up a millinery and martua-making establishment.

The gallant Phil. Sheridan has gone to Texas for Kirby Smith and Magruder. Our Phil. will give them their fill.

Jeff Davis is said to be rather ill. Having turied woman, Jeff probably expects to be a little unwell every month. We may say of the rushing stream of

Federal power, that though its Banks caved, it inundated the Rebellion. works of fiction, the publication of one of which Those who talk most generally talk to the least purpose. In society the greatest bores never strike oil.

We couldn't have believed that Jeff Davis would put on a petticoat to save his life. Alas One half of the Southern rebels are in a very bad condition; the other half in a great

deal worse. John Bell declines returning to Nashville, not because he is afraid but simply because he is ashamed.

GF Jeff Davi is journeying to Washington. He is in travail very soon after turning woman. Jeff Davis corresponded with Booth in The Southern armies, like a certain kind

paper, were lately hot-pressed. co Jeff Davis was caught in a sack FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1×65.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN KEN-KY.-The conviction of the expediency and necessity of ratifying the Constitutional Amendat Shelbyville, into doing him injustice. Acment is, we think, everywhere gaining ground cording to our present information, which cannot be wrong, Mr. II. protests that he did not in this State. The best and most enilghtened riceds of Kentucky are rapidly wheeling into say in that speech what he was stated by our ine and jutting their shoulders to the wheel to correspondent to have said-protests that Le push on the great work of ridding the State of an incubus and a nuisance. Slavery in that he didn't say that the policy of the Admin-Keutucky is now neither one thing nor another. istration must be put down even if it should have to be done by another revolution; and It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. The negroes are just free enough to be of no use to their that he didn't say, that, if the Constitutional Amendment should be ratified by Kentneky, the masters, but not free enough to relieve those masters of their re-ponsibilities. The musters, negroes would be the equals of the whites and herefore, have all the hardships, but none of out daughters ere long be entertaining them in the benefits of the system of slave labor. Now is there any man, with a grain of common protestations by three respectable gentlemen in onic, and not ntterly hide-bound by his prejudices, who, looking abroad over the the Democrat. Nothing is more gratifying to ountry and taking in the great facts of its situation, expects the system of slavery in this it. And we do most earnestly wish that corre-State to improve? Can any mau be so infatnondents would never mislead as. Let them ited? On the contrary, would not the evils now Mr. Harding is a gentleman of great ability, felt and universally admitted inevitably grow vorce? Is there any hope of improvement and his integrity has never been questioned. long as the present system is kept up in this We have always liked him. We like the other members of the Kentucky delegation in Con-State? We press the question home to the consideration of every man capable of thluking, gress who oppose the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and we have no thought and who has any interest in the present and future prosperlty of this renowned old Comof denouncing them as candidates for re election monwealth. It is sheer folly, it is utter madon account of their position upon that subject, pess, to attempt to dodge it. It will "down" at no man's bidding. It is before us for solnare well aware that the matter must and will enter ion, and it will stay before us until it is solved. into the canvass, but our own opinion is that ali whether we wish it to or not. Now, if there is no hope or prospect that the admitted evils at this moment existing in connection with slavery in Kentucky will grow less, but must go on increasing in extent and character so long as it nominally remains among ns, is there any other nise left us to pursue in regard to it compati-Mr. George D Prentice:
Sin: In your daily issue of the 1st of April, I find a letter said to be written by Bill Hughes, which letter I did not write, although it embodied my true feelings. After the dishonorable treatment toward Sne Mondy by the military authorities I will take no Federal soldier prisoner, though I did parole eleven of Watson's men at Dixen, Webster county. They did not respect it, nor will I release. You will hear from me soon near New Haven.

Yours with all due respect. ble with the prosperity, the peace, and the progrees of the State, but to get rid of it with the ast delay practicable and with the least possible trouble and expense? We are addressing and who entertain a faint hope that by some cosenable men, men of hard common everyday sense such as we believe a vast majority of the it may yet be retained. Vain hope! Gentiemen. people of Kentucky to possess, and we ask them | we tell you that the hand-writing is npon the view this question so vital to their interests | wall, and you have only to open your in the strong light which stern, undenla- eves to read and understand it. We oic facts east upon it. We are not discussing understand perfectly how hard it is for one W. D. Hughes had better take care what he the merality of slavery. We do not advocate rays and does. As the leader of a guerilla band, the Constitutional Amendment from any etheri- the hardest thing in nature, except a miser's he is not in a very eligible situation for putting allzed principles of subilmated humanitarianism forth threats as to what he will do. When his founded upon false assumptions. We have nothbrother guerillas all through our State and ing to do with theories of transcendental philosophers who create monsters out of their own excited fancies and then proceed gravely to dean ill time for him to be notifying nolish them. We do not believe, we never did believe, the relation of master and servant

to be in Itseif wrong. How could we, indeed, without turning luftdels and denying the whole biblical records? Abraham was the "father of the faithful," and et Abraham owned more than three hundred slaves capable of bearing arms, and must have owned, therefore, all told, about fifteen hundred! If slavery, of itself, is the "sum of all iniquity," then Abraham, and not Satan, was the father of it ali.

In saying this, we defend none of the abuses of the system, we never did defend any of them, and we never will defend any of them Its abuses do not necessarily form any part of it, and they have long been deplored and de nonneed by the best men of the South.

But because we do not believe the relation of master and slave is a sin in itself, is that any reason why we should continue to retain the stem under the circumstances that have arisen against our interests? If a man has a vicions dog, is it not best to despatch hlm? If one has a horse that has become unmanageable and a nuisance, isn't it best to get rld of him? bellion, he was particularly active in having the or must be be retained simply because his retention is not morally wrong? We deal with ples of whole families. slavery as we would with any other civil institu-When any institution, through the progress of events becomes a means of weakness and fastens a clog upou our energies, hampering our prosperity, and creating fends and va tions mischiefs, it becomes a high and imperative duty to cast it off and rid ourselves of it as

a nuisance and an abomination That siavery has retarded the population and growth of the Southern States seems to admit of no doubt. Why, pray, has not Virginia kept pace with New York? Why dld not she nstead of the Dutch State, become the En Lire State of the country? She was settled first Her soil is or was equal to that of New York, and more varied, and her climate magnificent harbors-that of Norfolk-in the ot New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut combined, and she had every advantage which those States originally had. Why, then, we ask again, did she not keep tions regularly served out to them by Governpace with New York? And why has not the Empire City of the continent been built up within her ilmits instead of be ing npon Manhatian Island? Some perhaps may tell us that it has all been owing to the fact that New York was settled by the Dutch and Virginia by the English cavaliers and that the Dutch, being so much superior, pushed their State ahead. We reckon that Virginians won't thank any one for making such an argument, and we reckon, further, that Having been knocked down itself, it may as it's all "bosh." If there had been no bar in he civil institutions to the luftux of foreigners they would have crowded into Virginia more rapidiv and numerously than they did into New Davis for the alleged reason that he himself has not now the liberty of speech. Thus, when no other. The same reasoning applies to other States. Why, for a further illustration of the principle, should not Arkansas have been as populous, as wealthy and as powerful as any one of the Northwestern States? She is larger than Ohio, than Indiana, and nearly as large as Illinois. Her soil is more varied, yieldlug everything from potatoes to cotton. She is well watered and well timbered her climate is healthy, and her mineral resources-nudeveloped-are equal probably to Pennsylvania. The great river forms her eastern boundary, and through that great "injand sea." as Mr. Calhoun used to call the Mississippi, her products could easily and cheaply be carried to any part of the country or any part of the globe. Evidently she has been better situated as to markets than either Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Why, then, have her immense natural resonrces remained so long undeveloped, her population Northwestern States, even the youngest of them, except that they have been free States, have become great and powerful communities.

those of any State in the Union, not excepting a mere handful, and with two representatives in the House of Representatives, while the having no advantage over her in any respect exercising a controlling influence in the Government? The same principles and general reasoning apply to Louislana and other Southern The great facts we have suggested defy con-

tradiction. They are patent to the whole coun try, and the considerations growing out o them must, it seems to na, make a powerful im pression upon the minds of every intelligent nan in Kentucky. They establish the propo sition that slavery has retarded the growth and prosperity of the Southern States by preventing the development of their great, rich, and varied resources.

Without any reference, therefore, to the ethical question, there are great economic reasons why the remnants of the nominal slavery, which we have here, should be got rid of at the earliest possible moment. The best interests of the State demand it.

There are some persons who admit all this, bnt say that they want a State convention to effect the change. We should have no objection to this were there not an easler, simpler, and onicker mode. A State convention will cost the state a handsome snm whose expenditure is wholiy useless. If a thing is to be done, the shortest and the least expensive way of doing it s, we submit, the best. What difference does the mode make so the object is accomplished? But we are told that the Constitution of Kentucky forbids emancipation, except upon certain conditions, and that, as the members of the Legislature take an oath to support that, they cannot vote for the amendment without violating said oath. This objection is whoily natenable. Does that oath apply, or was it designed to apply, to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery in said States? Was it intended by the authors of the Constitution of Kentucky that the oath preribed to be taken by the members of the Legislature should prevent them from voting in favor of an amendment to the supreme law of the land in strict ac cordance with its own provisions? The idea Brig. Gen. Baum. the Legislature should prevent them from

is an absurdity. No such notion was even thought of by the framers of our State Consti tution, for the simple reason that no such amendment of the organic law of the land as has now been proposed was ever dreamed of as within the range of events possible in this

conntry.

To stretch the cath in question to cover an object totally foreign to its purpose and nature. a sulterfage to defeat the Constitutiona Amendment, and is unworthy of further notice. Another objection which has been started is tounded on the second section of the amendment, which says that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article, by appropriate and 'chimeras dire' out of these very simple, and, it seems to ns. very harmless words. The same tower that this section confers has already been conferred by the Constitution. Article first, section eighth says "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." Now what is the difference between the power conferred on Congress this section and that of the proposed amendment? This only, that the section aircady in operation uses the words necessary and proper" laws, whereas the proposed section says "appropriate legislation!" Between "necessary and proper," and "aprepriate," there is of course a world of hidden intagonism and danger. We have heard of the difference between tweedledom and tweedledee, of hair splitting and all that, but we challenge any student of South Carolina literature to produce a finer or more beautiful specimen of cither than is contained in the above objection. Realiy, the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment must be hard pressed for arguments if this is the best they can do. These puerilitles prove that there are persons who are uning to see slavery disappear from Kentucky, means or other, they don't know exactly how. surrender his prejudices. It is perhaps heart. But it is a sacrifice which men are sometimes called upon to make from the highest, holiest, most imperative considerations. For any portion of the people of Kentucky to attempt to hold on apon theirs in reference to the efunct, demoralized, dethroned, and no longer dehatable system of slavery is to try to hold or to weakness and poverty, wrangling and party strifes, with the absolute certainty that the

effort will be utterly impotent We hear no little complaint in relation to the conduct of some of the returned rebel sol. diers. We are informed that many of them carry side-arms and brandish them, on some occasions, in a manner far from pleasant to bystanders. There is no excuse for such conduct and there is no occasion for the paroled prisoners to carry arms at ali. Past differences should be forgotten, and every one should labor to preserve peace and harmony. If the practice is continued trouble may ensue.

General Magruder seems determined to entlane the war. Whites and blacks alike are to do the fighting. Masters are to drill their slaves. But masters had better look out, or their slaves will "drill" them,

There are many clerks at Washington who shouldn't be turned out of their places to make room for crippled soldiers. There are clerks there whose removal would make crip-All loyal men rejoice at the capture o

vernor Harris, of Tennessee. He is one of the vilest and meanest of all possible rebels A rat would be as fit a subject of mercy as he. There is no doubt that Great Britain will ery soon withdraw her recognition of the rebels as belligerents. But this blow upon the dead

The hands employed by some of the oil companies in Pennsylvania have aruck for higher wages. The companies think that this in't the right kind of oil strike. Gen. Sherman is doubly a conqueror.

body of the rebellion is not needed.

red not only Georgia and South prejudices. It is said that Jeff Davis assumed the petticoat in compliment to the women who have

shown such an absorbing interest in the success of the rebellion. We get a very dark-hned paper called the "Richmond Times." If it were not dark-

hued, the name of Richmond times would be very inappropriate. The New Ironsides, having been completely overhauled at the Philadeiphia Navy-yard, is

may enconnter. that we publish among our disjatches to-day. Every sentence, like a coachmai's whip, has a

snapper to it.

grav.

As Jeff Davis has turned woman, it would obably be wrong to tax him with any hard work, but we may find him to isbor one of these days. The Federal authorities are supplying

General Lee with rations, though it is sald by ome that they will hang him. Are they fattening him to kill? What shall be done with Jeff Davis? Kill

him, exclaim hundreds of thousands. But what good would that do to any mortal or immortal creature or thing? The editor of the Minnessta Times says

that he is "amused at the crafty wiles of the The little dog laughed to see such craft, The Confederate anthorites did a great

deal for the cause of the rebellion, for they were the cause of it, and they did a great deal for

themselves. The great rebellion was at frightful affair. At its breaking ont, thousands of our young men got biue, and thousands of others turned

Perhaps the highest horse in the country the one that Kirby Smith is now rlding. But Phil. Sheridan will soon unhorse him. General Sigel with true military arder has

taken his position at the head of thirty-two columns of-a Baltimore newspaper. We don't knew that Jeff Davis ever conronted bristling steel, but, when caught, he

was girt round about with circling steel. out of Phli. Sheridan more easily than his friends can a little speech.

CHATTANOGGA, May 26.
The general agent of the Southern Assolated Press from Atlanta of the 24th state clated Press from Atlanta of the 24th states that the Southern press disavow all idea of guerilla warfate or acts against individuals, holding other political opinions than themselves. They are disposed to do all they can under the circumstances to give the right direction to the future.

The absence of enrrency has a depressing effect on the people, the Confederate money having gone entirely out of use. The State issues have also sunk with it, and notes do not receive much of the public confidence, inasmuch as portions of their securities have been involved in public obligations.

Gold and silver are almost miknowa, except

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Jour

Gold and silver are almost unknown, except n the hands of a few holders, in small amounts. The Southern press, as a general thing, have accepted the new change in affairs, and are willing to stand np manually to the heavy task for the restoration of order and prosperity. General Wilson's command are being rapidly ent North. One brigade arrived here to-day, on the way to Nachville. They are relieved by infantry from the coast of South Carolina. The Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad is being pushed rapidly forward. Trains now run to Kingston.

The following semi-official statement is ion with the authorized anconnecement of the fact that the insurgent ram nonneement of the fact that the insurgent ram stonewall inconditionally surrendered to Spanish authorities at Havanu. The conduct of these authorities upon the occasion was judicious, diguified, and in entire conformity with the amnesty towards the UniOUR FRANKFORT LETTER. FRANKFORT, May 25, 1865.

Fotbleians are actively engaged in this State in reorganizing political parties and framing party issues. A large class of men, who, during four years past have made a record for themselves on certain questions of the day—a record which, from selfilen motives, they value more highly than the weal of the State itself—are about to give "a long puil, a strong puil, and a pull altogether," to save themselves in August next. They crave another lease of power, and have staked their hope of scening it upon the oting down of the Constitutional Am at the approaching Legislative election. The men know full well that the war of the rebellic has broken slavery down, just as the Journal four years ago, said it would do; they know legislation." Some people conjure up ghosts that slavery can never be restored in Keni and "chimeras dire" out of these very simple. her elsewhere in this Republic, but their r made by speech and vote, is against em pation and against the Amendment, and the are resolved to light for their record regardles wholly of the present imperative demand that the laws of Keutucky shall be modified an adapted to the existing unacoidable and irreversible condition of affairs. To carry out their purpose, these old fogy politicians are endeavoring to unite all the complex lone of party sentiment in Kentucky agains the anti-leavery areadment. At a time when our Commonwealth is completely cavironed by free States, while the system of slaver and and States, while the system of slaver est of us is torn and tattered and tailen aw vhile the advancing and irresistible seutiof the civilized world is expunging the institu-tion from the meral and political code of an tions, these socient politicals, prejudiced an binded, are standing by the shore of the might current of events, and striving to dam its wal with boltrashes, which, however, are swept away as rapidly as they are thrown into the stream. Yet, they do not expect to stop the current; they know that its resistless course is destined to the limitless ocean of universal freedom. But the secret purpose of these men is, to continue, it possible, a little longer as the political leaders of Kontucky, that they may be enabled, seemingly at least, to carry the people into the great and inevitable anti-slavery retormation, for they intend to become, writhin the next twelve months, emancipationists themselves. As evidence of this, we point to the fact that a portion of them are gradually taking ground in tavor of emancipation through a State Convention amending the State Continuion. Those, however, who take ground for emancipation even by a State Convention, virtually confess all that the Amendment men say about shavery in Kentucky. They thereby admit slavery in Kentucky. They thereby that the institution is approved and that the Institution is approved and must be treated as each. They only urge the adop-tion of a more dilatory and tedious process of meditying the fundamental law of the State so s to legalize the inevitable condition of affair and in order to secure for themselves time i which to shape their own political charmeny with the foreseen destiny of t monwealth. Let the people of Kentucky understand, therefore, that they cannot depend upout these men who now stand up for slavers here for the preservation of the institution itself they do not expect to preserve it; they only was o preserve themselves at the expense of the peace of prosperities of the peace of the

E PRESENT AND FUTURE OF KENTUCKY POLITICS

Folipheians are actively engaged in this San reorganizing political parties and framit

to prescree themselves at the expense of the peace and prosperity of the State.

It is a little remarkable that the Lonisville Democrat, the Wickliffe organ of 1863, has become the organ of a large proportion of the politicians who then sustained Governor Bramlette. Pre-slaver is m was the life and strength of the Wickliffe party, more valued as a political principle than the Government itself. The Bramlette men always put the Government higher ihan slavery. Now, however, the Democrat is the adopted medium of popular expression for a large portion of the old Bramlette party, who have been won over by the semi-rebels of Kentucky, at a time, too, when all the rest of makkind acknowledge that, in the triumph of he Government over rebellion, slavery has been everthrown. And it will be found, upon inves lgation, that that portion of the Bramlette men of 1863 who now follow the Democrat have become pupils and followers of the Wickliffe men, and are to be guided by them in the approaching contest. The Wickliffe men are sharp, inleed, in having thus secured to the lement which may lift them to political power n the State.

We cannot believe, however, that the masses of We cannot believe, however, that the masses of the Bramlette party (if we may so style it) will go into this singular combination. In doing so they will take a retrograde step, and a futual come, which will insolate them from that great and growing national element which is destined always to rule the Republic. A large majority of the people of Kentucky who have sustained the war for the Union, and are ready, therefore, to accept its results, are unwilling now to engage in even a temporary conflict to gather up the scattered remains of slavery; but, impressed with the vital importance of identifying this State with the great slaterhood of free Commonwealths in the West, are determined at once to decree amanelpation by ratifying the

ce to decree emandpation by ratifying the nstitutional Amendment. The peace and safety and prosperity of Kencky can never be fully esta lavery question in the midst of us shall be deli-itely settled. We can either speedily get rid f our present annoyances on the subject by dopting the Amendment, or perpe proleuging the contest over a mor ifying car

The pressing necessities of the hour are lead-The pressing necessities of the hour are leading neer, regardless of former political associations in this State to unite in a no-party organization for the purpose of meeting the great issue new before K ntucky, and for the purpose, also, of fully identifying the State with the nation that

All the poor men of Kentneky wili rapidly The comparatively few slaveholders of Kentucky, who are now struggling desperately to maintain slavery here are virtually the enemies of the free white laborers of the State. With this

true and liberal view of the issues at stake, th

of the free white laborers of the State. With this true and liberal view of the Issues at stake, the people are bound to vote for emancipation and for the Amendment, as the most direct and speedy mede of securing the desired result. Let it be spoken from every stump in Kentucky that a war has commenced between the free ludoring white men and the old slaceholders of the State, and let the contest be woosed with unfallering determination until the lubring men of the State win the victory. This idea is true and thoroughly democratic.

We have said that the Wickliffe men of 1863 are making a bold effort to get control of the State. The thing was deunostrated in this city inst night, when the anti-Amendment men held a cancus at the Capitol. The Dem erat man complains that the Amendment men held a cancus, which was addressed by Gen. Palmer (and I wish that every loyal Kentuckian had heard Palmer's speeck), but the anti-Amendment men turned around and held a cancus also. What will the Democrat man now say? Last night, as I was going on to state, the Wickliffe men control the party), the auti-Amendment men, held a cancus. There was some bolding done. When Lazarus W. Powell (a double-dyed secessionist), was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with Harney in the middle and Garrett Davis at the tall, a number of distinguished gentlemen, not liking to follow in the wake of the great Kentucky rebel, withdrew from the caucus. We are informed that among these gentlemen, Hon. Joshus F. Bell, Hon. T. A Marshall, Dr. English, and others became nater of course, in the combination which is Turner, want to rule the party, while a few of the old Bramlette men yet aspire to rule. As a matter of course, in the combination which is being attempted to be effected, the Wickliffe men are ahead. Harney, being the organ of the present party, buts his old peculiar friends in front, and the Union Bramlette men, who have forsuken the counsels of Heury Clay, must follow. The particular gentlemen above mentioned, however, wouldn't stand any such arrangement, and "left." Ex-Governor Robinson, we are told, refused to attend the Wickliffe cancus.

son, we are told, refused to attend the Wickliffe caucus.

The truth is, that these pro-slavery fogies don't know what to do. They see that slavery is gone, and they feel that they must go with it, if they save the consistency of their record. The people, we are sure, will not take care of them, for they have refused to take care of the people. Kentucky can't sure slavery, nor can she save the old fogies. The masses are fully aware of that fact, and they intend to act upon it. The faise and damnable questions which these demagognes are thrusting upon the State, such, for instance, as "negro suffrage" and "negro equal ity," which they know to be infernally false, cannot drive the loval vocumany from the broad and luminous path of duty lying before them. In conclusion, we urge the people to save the State, and bury the political demagogues who now infest it.

now infest lt. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal]. (Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal).

CHICAGO, May 26.

The hosts of friends of the gallant Sherman in this city do not believe that he has acted toward Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton as represented. The fact of his name being canyassed for the next Presidency will flood the newspapers with worthless and unfounded ascertions as to his military career and future potitical prospects. Nor is this all. We are such a peculiar people that we would alander our father, if he were a political opponent father, if he were a political oppouent
The notorious villains Conlon and Hoyt, who
committed the brustal outrage on the young girl
Lottie Welsch, in a hole in this city, were yes-

terday each sentenced to five years imprison ment. The manner of the crime was so hideouthat the press justly denounced the sentence as mere burlesque on justice.

Washington, May 26. Washington, May 26.

The court-room was crowded again to day with spectators of both sexes, the largest part of them being unable to find seats. The main attraction is the appearance of the prisoners. Henry Finnegan testified that he was in Montreal in February; knew Sanders, Cleary, and others of that circle by sight; saw them at St. Lawrence Hall, and various public places; did not see Jacob Thompson or Tucker; on the evening of the 14th or 15th of February, heard Cleary say to Sanders, "I suppose they are getting ready for the inanguration of Lincoln next month." Sanders said, "Yes, but if the boys only have lnck, Lincoln will not trouble them much longer." Cleary said, 'Is everything well?" Sanders replied, "Oh, yes; Both is bossing the job." The witness considered it at the time a piece of braggadocio, and communicated it to the Government a few days since. He did not know John Surratt.

did not know John Surratt.

Washington, May 25.

Information has been received here that Kirb Smith intends marching his army across the Rio Grande and tendering its services to Maximilian. Tris move will be prevented.

It is said discoveries have been made on examining the espured documents implicating premirent Northern men, whose loyalty here-tofore has been unquestioned. SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

& Mr. Chas. A. Marshall has a letter in the Saysville Eagle in response to an invitation to bim to be a candidate for Congress in the Mayaville District. Mr. M. is an able and excelent man, but the only part of his letter that we like is that in which he says he won't be a andidate. That part is worth more than all

Mr. Marshall, in this letter, assails the Con-

titutional Amendment. He says that by rati-

fring the amendment the people of Kentucky would surrender or transfer from themselves the privileges of seif-government. Indeed they would not; they would simply be using in the free exercise of self-government, a power which the Constitution of the Republic gives them. The Constitution empowers all the States to vote for its own amendment, and, if the people of Kentneky think that their good would be promoted by the ratification of any particular mendment proposed, they simply, in ratifying it, practice self government according to their convictions of what is best for themselve The able editor of the Maysville paper and his abie correspondents have insisted that we should get rid of the pestilent relics or the pestilen name or mockery of slavery in this State as quick as possible; and nobody doubts that the dortion of the amendment would be the quickest and quietest way as well as an un questionably constitutional way. In using ou right to adopt the amendment, we should not forfeit or sacrifice a right of any kind. The amendment has been constitutionally propose to onr State, and can be constitutionally a lop ed by her, all her rights remalning inviolate. Mr. Marshall says: "No lawyer, having any regard for his reputation, will deny that the se-

end clause of the amendment withdraws from the States the power to determine the social and political status of the freed negro, and lodges in Congress alone the control of that race." and thought that Mr. M possessed too much inellect and too much pride of intellect to say any such thing. We can tell him that thousands of lawyers, as able as he, and having as much "regard for reputation as he." deny that the preposed amendment would lodge in Congress the power to determine the social and political ment in which the troops to be mustered out status of the negro race. We do hate to see a are serving, wherenpon such troops are to be man of real talent and great respectability stooping to make assertions ntterly naworthy of him Surely Mr. M. has too much sense not to know that the amendment would not lodge in Congress the power to determine the social status of the negro-the power to legislate him into ladies' parlors; and, that it wouldn't lodge in that body or any other body the power to determine the negro's political status-the power to confer on him the right of suffrage. The amendment would give to Congress no more power to fix the social and political statuof the negro than to settle the status of the dwellers in the moon. The amendment does provide, that, if it be adopted by the States and the slaves declared free, Congress shall sec the measure carried out by appropriate legislation, but we have repeatedly shown, and Mr. Marshail will hardly deny, that Con grees wonid, under the Constitution, have just as much power without the second clanse of the amendment as it can have with it. In this matter, the second clause neither increases nor abridges in the slightest degree the functions or prerogatives either of Congress or of the people. It is high time for all

onsense upon this point to stop.

Mr. Marshall cites the names of a few prom nent radicals, such as Wendell Philips, Samwill not be complete until the negro has the right of voting. Well, the views of these fanatics upon that subject have nothing to do with the duty of Kentucky to herself. The ratification of the amendment would give to Congre-s no power or shadow of power to establish ucz to enffrage. The Evetern fanatics and the two Henses of Congress would not have a particle more power to create negro suffrage if the amendment should be adopted than if it should be rejected. If they intend to do uncoxstitution al deeds, the rathication of an amendment that's not unconstitutional would'nt at all increase their facilities for carrying out their intentious. If Congress wishes to pass an act "declaring that no State in its constitution or laws shall make any distinction founded on race or color Congress can do this now just as easily as it could if Kentucky were to adopt the amendment forty times over. The plea, that the adoptlen of an amendment which Congress has an andoubted constitutions i right to propose an Kentucky to ratify would cause Congress to perjetrate nuconstitutional outrages in regard to other matters, ill befits "a lawyer having any regard for his reputation.

We are sorry that Mr. Marshall speaks as he dees of the Governor of Kentucky. His language is unworthy of his position and character. It fouls his mouth. Gov. Bramlette is a patriot. He has signalized his patriotism where Mr. Marshail has had no opportunity of signalizing his. He is Mr. M.'s peer in intellect, in reputation, in moral conrage, and in devotion to his State and country. Mr. M would dare take no just step that Gov. Bramiette would not dare to take, side by side with him, and His Excellency's stride would not be less long or less firm than that of his gallant comrade. Mr. Marshall charges the Governer with getting up and keeping up agitation in Kentucky npon the subject of slavery when the people of the State want repose. It is difficult to think that the gentleman is serious and not waggish. iIe knews that the adoption by Kentucky of an amendment adopted already by all the other border States and by the whole of the loyal States except New Jersey and very soon to be adopted by her is the only policy that can put an end to agitation here. He knows that Kentucky, as the only State rominally slave all the Union, cannot exist nnagitated. He knows, that, if the amendment be not adopted by her now, the strife will be kept up from year to year, never to end but with the amendment's final ratification. Governer Bramlette's for quenching or casting out at once the fire brand blazing flercely in the milist of us. He would not have the State he so dearly loves bear the odlam of being pointed at as the only slave State upon the continent. As the substance of slavery is dead throughout her borders, he would have the name of it perish also and a new and healthy order of things established in keeping with the new wants and requirements of the people consequent upon the sweeping away of slavery by the mightiest war of all time.

We have felt constrained to express on nviction, that, inasmnch as Jeff Davis exhib ited, under his own hand, an anxiety for the success of the rebel plot to employ secret agents for the destruction of all the important Federal cities and all the Federal shipping, he was certainly bad enough and unscrapplous enough to engage, as he is charged with havlog done, in the conspiracy to murder President | ders will be issued by that Department. Ac-Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson, and the Federal Cabinet and Generals. But it happens that we are not left to mere inference upon this sub ject. A document, captured with the rest of the Confederate archives, shows that an assasslnation scheme, for the benefit of the Confede acy, was proposed directly to Mr. Davis last November, and that, instead of rejecting it with horror, he gave it his consideration and referred it respectfully to his Secretary of War. In this matter, as in the conflagration project, his only fear evidently was that an attempt, if made, might fail. Among our telegraphic despatches the other day was a letter of J. W. Alston to Davis. It

was found in the archives of the Confeders States at Montgomery. Though we have already published it, we reproduce it here:

ready published it, we reproduce it here:

WHITE SULPHUE SURFINGS, VA.

To His Excellency President Davis:

I have been thinking for some time I would take this communication to yon, but have been deterred from doing so on account of ill health. I now offer my services, and, if yon will favor me in my designs, I will proceed to rid my conntry of some of her deadliest enemies by striking at the very hearts'-blood of those who seek to enchain her the slavery. I consider nothing dishonorable having such a tendancy. All I ask is to favor me by granting the necessary papers to travel on while in the jurisdiction of this Government. I am perfectly familiar with the North, and feet confident I can execute anything I undertake. I am still in General Duke's command. I was in the raid isat annimer under Morgan. I and all except twenty-three officers were prisoners, but, finding a good opportunity while being taken to prison, I made my escape from them in the garb of a citizen. I attempted to pase out through the mountains, but finding the impossible, narrowly escaping two or three times being retaken, directed my course North and West through Canada. By the assistance of Col. Hatcome. I sneceeded in making my way through the blockade, and having taken the yellow fever at Ferning. I have been rendered unit for escrthe blockade, and having taken the yellow fever at Fermuda, I have been rendered unfit for ser-vice since my arrival. If I do anything for you, the news.

I shall expect your confidence in return. I shall expect your confidence in return. If you give this, Lear render you and my country very important service. Let me hear from you soon. I am anxious to be doing something, and having to command at present—all, or nearly all being in garrison—I defere von to favor me in this a short time. I would desire to have a personal interview with you, to perfect arrangements before starting.

I am, very respectfully, your servant,
J. W. ALSTON.

Address me at the Springs, in hospital.

On the back of this letter was President Da.

On the back of this letter was President Da

s's endorsement as follows: "Lieut. Alston offers his services to his coun-ry to rid it of his deadliest enemies."
Respectfuly referred by order of the Presi-ent to the Secretary of War for attention. By order of J. A. Campbell. A. G. W.
B. H. HARRISON, Private Secretary.

Here was a letter, plainly and undisguisedly roposing to Davis that the leading spirits of he war on the Federal side should be got rid of y secret murder, and yet he, far from being nocked at the horid offer, far from rebuiling and denonncing it as the fiendish thing that it was, respectfully referred it to his Secretary of This shows beyond all denial what the ev-

War for attention. President of the Confederacy was and is. It is amasing to observe how brave and station to be a superior of the confederacy was and in the confederacy was a

ders defining the way that troops not intended to be retained are to be mustered out and resurred to their States. The orders refer to the troops in their organized form, regiments, companies, batteries, &c., which are now parts of corps and divisions, serving in various parts of the country, and the way is substantially this: An order to muster out a corps or division, or even a regiment, if it be serving detached, will be ent by the War Department to the Command. ing General of the corps or army or departsent to certain places, named, within the department where the Commissaries of Musters vill perform the service of the muster-out. For instance, all the troops to be mustered out which may be in, or which may arrive in the "Middle Military Division" will have the bu-iness done at one of three olats within that military division, viz: Washington, Harper's Ferry, or Cumberland, Those in the Department of North Carolina at Newbern or Wilmington, those in the Department of Kentucky at Louisville, &c.; but the commanding General of a Department may change these points if he think proper, and if a single regiment is to be mustered out while the division to which it belongs remains in service, that regiment will be mustered out at the place where it may happen to be. After the musterout rolls of any regiment are all made, those copies intended for the use of the Paymaster and regimental officers are not to be yet delivered, but the Commissary of Musters must box them up, together with the regimental and company records and all surpius blanks, and place them in charge of a responsible officer of the regiment, and the regiment will then be sent in its organized form, under its proper officers, with its box of records and its colors, arms, and necessary equipage for travner, &c., who, he says, declare that their work | eiling to the State where it belongs. For each of age. tate one or more rendezvous has been desigthted, and that for Kentucky is Taylor Bar racks, Louisville. As soon as the regiment ar

rives in the State it will be reported to the Chief Mustering Officer for the State, or his assistant at the point (in Kentucky, Brevet Colonel ing firely in Arkansas.

The New Orleans Times of the 20th, states that it was previously informed that Kirby Smith and not been assessinated. Sideil, or his assistants, Capt. Fletcher and Capt. Snyder), and taken control of by him. and to him will be delivered the muster out rolls and records by the officer to whose charge the box containing the same was entrusted. The Paymaster will then pay the troops on the rolls furnished, and the command will turn over to the proper officers the public proper y brought by it to the State. The chief muster-

ing officer will take possession of the regimental and company records and the colors of the regiment, to be disposed of by orders from the Adjutant General's office. While the troops are at the rendezvous for the State, and before the final di-charge, the

chief mustering officer will look to their being and be held accountable therefor, as well as for the preservation of public property. Supplies will be furnished on the usual requisitions, euntersigned by the chief mustering officer or Before the regiment leaves the department

where it was serving, and where the business for mustering ont was done by the Commissary of Musters, all public property, except the records and colors, arms and equipments, necessary for travelling, and when it arrives at the rendezvons for the State, on completion of the business to be done there, the balance of public prope ty will be turned over.

The Pay Department is required to have s sufficient number of Paymasters present to pay premptly the men discharged, and the Quarter master's, Commissary's, and Ordnance departments respectively a sufficient number of officers to receive and receipt for the public proparty, and to furnish emplies, transportation, &: Commissaries of Musters within the department: and before they start for the State rendezvous, the directions are, that "a critical examination of the regimental and company books, &c., wi'i be made, and, in case of omissions, the proper commanders will be made to supply them, and to make all the entries as required by Army Regulations. At the same time, muster-out rolls will be commenced and prepared in acthe Reputation, signed for this purpose.

Washington, May 25.

Washington, May 25. cordance with existing regulations by the Com-This morning a witness was called, who test fied that, on the 17th of April, he searched the by Corps Commissaries. Corps and Department Commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy and executed promptly, using to this end Brigade and Division Commanders to superintend it, and their respective staff officers to aid the mustering officers in collecting the data for the muster-out rolls and discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same Ia

It will be seen by the words at the beginning of this article that the process of reducing the army as described herein is not to be done suddenly or all at the same time, or without further termines to dispense with the further services of any particular corps or division or even of a regiment when detached, and then special orcordingly it directs now that "the attention of commanding Generals of armies and departments te given to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records, &c., completed and arranged that at any time the muster-out rolls may be prepared without delay;" and it is presumed that the commanding Generals will issue orders to that effect, and ap-

framing the rolls, particular care must be exer-

cised in stating balances of bounty payable [See

General Orders 34, current series, Adj's Genl's

The orders of the War Department that fur mish the subject of this article apply to the

We have reason to know that intelligence, not official but coming from rebel sources, has been telegraphed to Washington to the effect that Kirby Smith has surrendered. We believe

The Treasury is provided with abun means to pay off the two armies now con gated here, and the payment of the troops commence on next Monday. The entire floating debt of the Treasury willi Gen. Logan will be tendered a Brigadler-Generalship in the regular army, and accigned to an important command in the Texas expedition.

A large number of troops will be sent west in

a lew days, en-route for Texas. The following is the letter of Gen. et orts already referred to:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, May 19, 1905. DEAR BOWNAN: I am just arrived. A army will be in to-day. I have been lost a world in the woods for sometime, yet in world in the woods for sometime, yet in arriving at the rettlements find I have made q rite; stir among the people at home, and to at the most sinker motives have been and to at the most sinker motives have been and to at the most sinker motives have been and to at the most sinker motives have been and to at the motive motive motives and the motive motives are the motive motives. official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the mest ridiculous noncease has been industrious shows that he was entirely capable of complicity in the late murder and attempt at murder in Washington. Whether his guilt in that murder and that attempt can be fully established by documents or witnesses or both, we shall probably soon know. In the mean time, if his worshipers have to give up their idol, they had better emigrate to that part of the world where Dovil worship is the established religion.

THE WAY THAT THE TROOPS ARE TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The War Department has recently published orders defining the way that troops not intended

nd reports.

I aseer that my official letters and reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been mulignantly turned. against me. I do went peace and security and the return to law and justice from Malos to the Rio Grande, and if it does not exist now sub-stantially, it is for State reasons beyond my

It may be thought strange that one who has o fame but as a soldier should have been so sreful to try to restore the civil power of the calcing to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts. But it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of office to an earlightered and five toople. But when men echoose to stander and Injure others when they can of slatter and injure characters when they can seelly livent facts for the purpose—when the supposed victim is far away engaged in the table service of their own hidding, there a consclation in knowing that, though aruth les in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have erseverence enough to get to that bottom. Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

New York, May 25. The ilerald's Montgomery correspondentials G:eirson's raid through Alabama. net, destroying on the way, a large quantit f rebei stores. On the 3d Gov. Watts was arrested and reach

On the 3d Gov. Watta was arrested and reached Miontgomery on the 5th. The people of 5ll classes seem satisfied with the situation, and Utilon meetings, largely attended, have been held in various parts of the State. The rebal Gen. Forrest issued an address to the soldiers advising submission to the laws and aid in the restoration of peace.

The Texan papers of the 10th inst. contain amusing accounts of the attempts to fire the hearts of the prople of that State. A meeting was held at Chappel Hill, and a committee was appointed to devise means to assist Magnuder to continue the war.

A proposition to conscript all males, white and black over thirteen years of age, was submitted. Masters will be compelled to drill their slaves, and lead them in battle.

The women are also to be furnished with weapons to defend themselves at home. The measures were to be submitted to Kirby Smith or the President, Jeff Davia, at large, They chaim to be able to bring into the field 30,000, every one of whom will be above thirteen years of age.

CAIBO, May 25. Twenty vessels of the Mississippl flouida have en ordered to Cairo to be discharged. It is reported at Little Rock that Kirby Smith teing reentereed by men from the east side the Mussissippl river. Tamge are progress.

Mrs. Kirby Smith is reported to have arrived at the month of Red river. It is represented that the position of her husband is excremely ical, as one party threatened to accomminate it be surrendered, and another threatened to oreske him it he continued the struggle.

The Times also says: The rebel Gen. Hood and stuff crossed the Mississippiriver at Tunical and staff ercesed the state and about the 7th. The expedit pursuit captured their baggage and al's uniform a. Semmesport, flood The expedition sent in

WASHINGTON, MAY 25. A report prevails that ex-Governor Letcher as been captured by some of General Torbett's It was some time before they could get the clid here to come out, but the immense glowd would listen to no excuse, and so he had to appear in response to the compliment paid him by his fellow chizens.

his fellow chizers.

He made a very brief speech expressing the carnest hope that now that the war is vir mily over, his brothers in arms will, with the greatest alacrity, resume their former avecations of peaceful lives, and go to which with a good will and energy to make this Union as prosperous and happy as it was before the rebellion, which has been effectually emissed. has been effectually crushed.

The United States gunbout Figures, from Forties Monroe, with alex H. Se ph and Poetmaster Reason on board, arrived below this port this morning. The rebel pany will be [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal]

A gentleman from Southern Illinois was go

A gentleman from Southern Illimois was garreted in a public street last night at 11 o'clock, and robbed of \$1.95. The robbers had discovered him receives the money from the expression office, and then like bloodhounds they tracked him until they found a favorable opportunity to wavelay their victim.

The first rebel flag made in Charleston by the ladies in that city after the State secessed, and presented to the regiment of chivalry who were to annihilate the Northern mudrille, has been received by the Committee on Trophies, and will be exhibited at the Northwestern Fair.

Four rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas will not take the oath of allegiance, on the ground that Richmond is not taken. Like one John Bull, they are now living under petiloost government. C A. Dana, ex Assistant Secretary of War, will positively assume control of the new paper, the Republican, on the 1st of June. He re-

beggage of Arnold a short distance from Fort-rees Monroe, and found passes, clothing, and a navy revolver. The court here produced the pistol, which the witness identified it was loaded then as it was at this time. The court loaded then as it was at this time. The court ordered the pistol to be discharged.

Two other witnesses testified as to the horrid treatment of the sick and wounded Union prisoners, both in the hospitals and at Libby Prison. They were told by Major Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, that the treatment was good enough for Yankees. Out of forty sick brought in, eight or twelve died the drest night. The weakness and emaciation of the prisoners was owing to the bad character and insufficiency of food. They were teld that the bad treatment was in way of retailation, on the ground that the rebel prisoners had been treated was each the rebel prisoners had been treated was the rebel prisoners had been treated was the treatment.

New York, May 25.

The Commercial's Washington special says:

The Commercial's Washington special says: The Commercial's Washington special says:
The quarrel of Sherman and Stantin increases
in intensity and bitterness. That this increases
in intensity and bitterness. The Chronicle contellins a long communication from one of Sherman's friends on the recent events, and the
general management of the War Department of
Stanton is reviewed in scathing terms.
The Postmater-General has started South to
make arrangements for postal communications.
The Post's Washington special says: There
is no longer a doubt that Davis will be tried for
treason very soon in a civil court—probably in
Washington. General Lee will be indicated by
a grand jury in Richmond soon for treason.
The moment he is indicted his parole will be of
no use to him.

Major March testified that he was an office

The orders of the War Department that furnish the subject of this article apply to the troops in their organized form of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies; but as prior orders have been given in regard to men absent from their organizations, in hopitals, &c., the whole have been provided for. Commissaries of Musters have been for some time engaged in mustering out such detached men, and are required to furnish copies of the muster-out rolls to the chief mustering officer of the State to which the men belong, so that he may file these rolls and refer to them when the organization to which the men belong returns to be paid and finally discharged, that there may be no duplicating of discharges or double payments.

(3) Alexander H. Stephens has from the first done the Confederate cause a great deal more harm than good. We heard rebel leaders say nnreservedly in Richmond last December, when Jeff Davis's health was very bad, that, if he should die, assassination would be resorted to as a means of preventing Stephens from belieg President. And now shall Stephens be harshly dea't with by the Federal authorities that hold him captive?

**The orders of the War Alexander Was an officer in a Xarriand regiment from 1961 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner on 1961 to March 31, 1864. He was a prisoner on the 15th of June, 1863, to the 21st of March, 1864. To Junge Holl—I was detained, when captured to March, 1864. To Junge Holl—I was detained, when captured to March, 1864.

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To Junge Holl—I was detained, when captured to March, 1864.

To Junge Holl—I was detained, when captured to March, ing condition, and were compelled to remain there twenty-four hours without clothes or a bit to eat an punishment for the sease of the two officers. A Col. Fowler on being remon-strated with sold that the treatment was too ded good for you Yankeen. A man enald not possibly live on the rations for days. We fired

They had no shelter, but were ive m swamps Their blanke His remarks were bitter, ment was the best they could tittes looked after them a li ly they would fare better, words, and didn't seem to cee prisoners. The heat was water there was fifthy, and matchage being thrown into it. Co. age being thrown into it. Cobb, and something about a plan to st the North. I can't tell what a meed. The treatment of aick restangent. They got pitch-sything. They got no regular a cent of the prisoners' money same. For months witness had rear but drawers and a shirt. e by our Government was taken b now, but a man in danger of

Twould.

7. Ross, clerk in the Libby Prison in 1864, testified that the prison was mined time of Kilpatrick's raid, and that he in a fine in Major Turner's office. It was t second fuse. Turner told him it was the powder off in case the raiders got edity, and blow up the prison and prison. The powder was taken away to May

FORTERS MONROE, May 24. h noder sealed orders.

h noder sealed orders.

havis and her four children go to Sav.

havis and her four children go to Sav.

havis and her four children with the Wi

w Orleans Times save eight thou and a now at Mobile, being paroled; among ick Taylor and other prominent Gen-

New York, May 25.
Commercial save: Captain Mullarkey, of sarmy, who has arrived in New Orleana, at Kirby Smith has considerable blow m, but no real stability, and is of the on that, as soon as the Federal arms appearance in that region, Smith will surrender of chitch.
lie in the last ditch.
Washington, May 25. er or skedaddle to Mexico, rath

ctary of War in the name people and surmed thanks to Col. Pritchard for ry and activity exhibited by him in of the greatest criminal of the age, the meaning of his report properly entitled to it, and a me

WASHINGTON, May 26, ecretary Welles, accompanied by Postmas-General Dennison, M. M. Faron, Esq., chief rk of the Navy Department, and other dis-guished gentlemen, salled 10-day in the San-

as soon as the assentance of rosecution can be procured. lone! Harrison, Jeff Davis's private secre-has been brought here, and is now in close measure. He will be an important witness

The H raid's Richmond correspondent save hat Steddon, ex-rebel Secretary of War, has seen arrested and imprisoned on a gunboat in the James river, with Hunter and Campbell, t was believed that Lee would also soon be in unstedy, and Gov. Smith, now already cap-

following is a evenopsis of an important just is used from the War Department, just is used from the War Department, we to the mustering out and discharging of iteem. The several divisions of the various corps will be kept intact, and the Coming Generals, immediately on the receipt ders directing any portion of east forces to untered out, will order the same, if not althere, at or to one of the following ren-

rett—Troops of the Middle Army and of armies or departments acting therein will one in the defense of Washington, pe's Ferry, and Cumberland. cond—Those of the Military Division fof James at Richmond and Old Point Comfort,

hird—Those of the D partment of North olina at N. whern and Wilmington ourth—Those of the Department of the rith at Charleston and Savannah. hith—These of she Milltary Division West of Missiscippi at Mobile, New Orleans and kahene. g.
The Military Division of Missouri at ck, St. Louis, and Fort Leavenworth.

The department of the commands like Knowlike, and Memptis.

The Department of Kentneky at

wille,

th—The Middle Department at Baltimore.

edal orders will be given from the AdjaGeneral's office relative to troops serving in
Departments of the East, Fenn-sylvania,
forthwest, New Mexico, and the Pacific, as
me for the discharge of said troops apches. case of one or more regiments of a division

mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and been sent to their several lates. The Adjustant General of the army will esignate the place and rendezvons is the states, which regiments, after being monstered out. The forwarded for payment. Every regiment will be cent forward to its tate and rendezvous as soon as the rolls are impleted, carrying with them their arme, othing and necessary equipage. On the arval of the regiments in their respective States as ment and supplies will be issued by the receive supply departments on requisition of truns countersigned by the chief mustering or his sandtant.

New ORLEANE, May 21, via Carro, May 25.

W ORLEANS, May 21, via CAIRO May 26,

scavane has the following reliable news e Trans-Mississippi Department: Co'. 's conference with Kirby Smith resulted

tion can be bought very low for gold.

of trace boat is expected down on the 2tth. country is overflown from Alexandria to mouth of Red river.

e steamship Clinton, from Brazos the 16 li, reinformation of a fight at Bocod lchirobetween the Union forces under Colonel stt, and five hundred rebels, in which the sy were driven twenty miles toward the restrict, when the rebels received reinforce is Barrett retreated fighting, and reached one with the loss of wenty-two killed, oded, and missing, including Capt. Temple Lecuterant Secgreta, of the 2tth Indiana, and General Stan hter's off ial report

WARHINGTON, May 25.

heur it was ascertained he was at the Metropitan Hotel, and thither the party went response to loud cheers and calls for Sherma e appeared on the balcony, and spoke as fol

we:
I was sorry I was not at home when you
lled to night, for I am here, a stranger, in a
ange house, and have no right to use it for
s purpose, but I thank you for your kind. this purpose, but I thank you for your kindmees to me and the army I command. [Cheers
—burrah.] There are to many noisy omnihuses and etreet cars in the town for me—
langter,] we like pine woods better, for there
we can be heard, and felt too. [Applause,
crites of that's so,] He resumed: There are no
more rebels now, they havegone np. [Laughter, crites of 'that,s so, good for you.']

I repeat, I am thankful to the people for the
manifestations of friendship extended to the
army yesterday. Everybody was in the streets.
I know every soldier felt a sense of welcome,
not only in the streets, but in every bouse. I
thank you in the name of the army for your
expreciation for what they have done in the
past, promising that they will in the future reciprocate it. I have not and will not make a
speech; but you must regard all further silence

peech; but you must regard all further silence or what I mean.

spiech; but you must regard all further silence for what I mean.

Three cheers and a tiger were given, and he retired during a patriotic air by the band.

New York. May 26.

An attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate Gen. Davail, commanding the United States forces at [Stanton, Va. The General escaped without injury.

On Sunday night last the railroad bridge over the stream near Petersburg gave way, throwing a train into the chasm. Two men were killed, four missing, and fourteen wounded. They were all persons connected with the road.

The Post's Washington special says: Gov. Pierpont arrived in Richmond yesterday and assumed executive control of the State.

A special from Lynchburg says: We are ent. of from every section of the world, and it is impossible to hear from friends abroad. The Orange and Alexandria trains are only running to Amberst Court-house. Those of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad go twenty miles west. The Southside is in operation between there and the Junction. The chief damage to the roads is the destruction of the bridges. These are, however, being repaired by the Companion. wever, being repaired by the Companies.
A terrible ralu-storm occurred in Richmond I Sonday. A portion of the city was com-tely inundated, and it was rumored that a

number were killed. The damage by the flood to property is large. Thousands of sheep, cat-tle, and horses were lost. The hjury to the Central Railroad is thought to be heavy. The Commercial's Washington epecial says:
The capture of Breckingting is confidently inticipated by the authorities. News of his thereabouts has been required, and an effective profit has been organized.

General Sherman expects to

General Sherman expects to leave for the West in a few days. He will lead his soldiers to their homes. He resigns, through General Grant, the command of the Department of the Mischslippi, and will at outce resume his duties until the civil authority has been restored. F. Seward has somewhat recovered from his

The Herald's Washington special ease: The army of the Tenressee, commanded by Major-separal Legan, will retain its organization and ted to its old strength by assignment ops from disbanded corps and armies. tor Wilson, of Massachusetts, has urged be Secretary of War to issue an order permit-ing every Union soldier to bear to his home, as circloom to his family, the musket he bore hrough the conflict for the Union. The sug-

through the conflict for the Union. The suggestion meets with universal approval.

Letter from Raleigh, from persons familiar with the sentiments of slaveholders in North and South Carolina, say that the negroes in these States are being driven away from their old homes by their masters, who refuse to hire them as free laborers. The consequence is the blacks are in a pittable condition.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, peaking of the review, saye: Naturally, a comparison was made between the Essern and Western troops. The Western men were taller, with fewer bows and scarcely any foreigners among them. The marching step was several inetes longer, and yellow and red beards and light hair predominated. The officers of the Army of the Pet mac conceded that they marched better. They moved with an elastic, epringer, swinging step that doesn't belong to Army of the Pct mac conceded that they massched better. They moved with an elastic, springy, swinging step that doesn't belong to Estern boys, and their faces were in re intelligent, self-reliant, and determined. One cauld not distinguish efficers from men except by their unition ms. The privates and officers seemed equal in intelligence and manly bearing. On the other hand, the Esstern troops showed more jure discipline—more drill, and there was a marked distinction between the officers and men in point of culture.

a marked distinction between the officers and men in point of culture.

Washingrox, May 26.

Acting Rear-Admiral Bradford, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has ferwarded to the Navy Department a copy of a letter from Commander Macom, giving details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke river by the picket boat No. 5, under command of light and Commander Thornton.

Lieutenant-Commander Thornton.
The expedition proceeded as far up the Roan-oke river as the rebel naval station Halifax, and we creeded in capturing the steamers Cotton lisht, Fisher, and Daily, and the engines of ushing's torpedo boat, and another craft of me kind, built by the rebels. The vessels we laden with staves, corn, thirty has been thought the control of cleard of obstructions and a number of guns such by the rebels raised. A large quantity of burkderate cotton stored away along the banks of the river will be captured. The rebel naval y our forces, and will be held until further or-

dese;
The Grand Jury of the District to-day found The of incictment against Jeff Davis and John ; Bicckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overteet was the raid in July last within the District not was the raid in July last within the District of Coimmbia and jurisdiction of this court, the killing of citizens, and destroying property, and being present in person. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in court, and asked for a beach warrant in the case of Breck-inridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before court for trial.

Many thousands of mules are being disposed of at public auction in this city the Quarternaster is the parament. The sales will continue not the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies now going

on to the reduction of the armies now going on raidily. There are in the Armies for the Peternac, Tennessee, and Georgia, probably 1,000 of the finest elk mule teams in the world. Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war as young mules. The whole South is stripped of farming et ck, and the North has olso suffered from the drain of animals to nipply the armies.

New York, May 26.

New York, May 26.
The steamer Case, from Savannah the 23d, as arrived. The Custom house there had been The robel General Bruce had delivered an ad-tress to the Kentucky troops, advising them to cturn to their homes, as there were no hopes of prosecuting the war to different concusions r here or in the Trans-Mississippi Depart-

ment.
There are 35,000 bales of cotton in Macon. and 300,000 in Augusta and Atlants.

Carlists, PA, May 26.

A fire occurred last night five miles west of Carlists. Seven children, the oldest fifteen years and the youngest six months old, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, the parents, were severely burned. The fire was an accident.

were severely burned. The fire was an accicent.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

A gentleman from Fort Monroe saves that Jeff
Davis has been manacled on both ankles with a
risaln connecting, about three feet long. He
stoutly resisted the process of manacling,
and threatened vengeance on those doing it. Rather than submit he wanted
the guards to shoot him. It became
recessary to throw him on his back and hold
om there netll the irons were clinched by a son
it Vulcan. No knives or forks are allowed in
its cell, and nothing more destructive than a Vulcan. No knives or forks are allowed in cell, and nothing more destructive than a ap spoon. Two guards are in his casemate

Col. James Martin, o the 110th Plinois Volunteers, vesterday received his appointment as brevet Brigadier General, to date from May 19th. Col. Martin distinguished himself in the late campaign under Gen Sherman.

Colonel R. D. Murray, of the 190th regiment colored troops, and at present one of the sacretaries to the President, has been appointed a Brevet Brigadier-General.

revet Brigadier-General.

The grand jury, in order to secure jurisdicon in the matter, have indicted John C. Brecknidge for committing an overt act. of treasen
thin the limits of the District of Columbia,
a July last, by killing citizens and burning
conectiv. operty.

Breckinridge is charged with being persony present and Jeff Davis constructively. So
indictment was presented in open court toy. A bench warrant was issued for Breckinige. Notwithstanding these proceedings, it
believed here that Davis will be tried before
a United Rister Circuit Cause. Believer

Inited States Circuit Court at Bultimore blef Justice Chase pressiling.
Rumors have prevailed here to day that Davis'
to be brought here, and that he was placed irons yesterday preparatory to being re-Sherman's official report of his opera-

Gen. Sherman's official report of his operalens in North Carolina it is thought will be
ublished in a few days. It is a very elaborate
locument and covers fully both the military
ad civil acts of that campaign. When pubished it will appear as an extract from his
vidence before the Committee on the Conduct
of the War.

The loyal refugees who have returned to
outdon and Fairlay counties state that the con-

loval retagees who have returned to n and Fairlax counties state that the gue-ave entirely aband med that section The tauts are resuming their but mass unmo-

General Sherman will soon issue a farewell ddrees to his army, preparatory to making to Ohio via New York. Mo t of his tro e encamped along the line of defence on the

orth side of the Potomac.
The fighting 6th corps, Gen. Wright comanding, is expected here Sunday evening, and
dil be reviewed on Monday. The reserve arillery of the Army of the Potomac will be reewed at the same time.
John T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's Theatre,
as unconditionally released from arrest to day,
or the of the Potomac.

Ilm in this community.

Washington, May 26

The Attorney-General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the amnest proclamation was only a means to scene a sycific purpose—the suppression of rebellion. The rebellion ended the amnesty. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights. The President has no power to pardou except for what is past. The excentive clemency cannot stretch to the future, therefore the decrees of compensation must stand the decision, which will be given to the public in a few days.

The Tribune's special says that in the election for the Hones of Delegates yesterday, the disunionists ewept Virginia as far as known.

In the Alexandria District Wan Dunly, of Fairfax Conrithouse, who has a bitter hatred to the Union, and who became a cripple in the rebel service, has been elected to the Senate; and J. English, who is no less hitter, to the House. English took the oath of alleglance only the night before he announced himself as ly the night before he announced him eif a

andidate.
The Herald's British correspondent explains bow the rebel archives fell into our hands. Secural Johnston notified General Schofield hat they were at Charlotte, and the latter sent Lientenant Washburn for them.

Gen. Johnston received Lieut. Washburn very
counteonsly and told him where the documents
were secreted in a cellar. He had already turnthem over to the Union commander of the set, as he had no troops to put over them as lards. They were found in eighty-three boxes all sizes and descriptions. large number of captured Union flags, duly ciled, were found. defied, were found.

Gov. Vance claims that, though arrested, he as not arrested as a fugitive, for he had preionsly offered to surrender himself to Gen.
chofield, but was refused and allowed to re-

urn to his family.
The Heraids' 5th corps correspondent says the work of mustering out under the late order, reg-iments whose terms of service expired prior to the lst, has been entered upon carnestly; mus-ter rolls are being put in readiness as rapidly as

It is supposed that within ten days the whole work will be accomplished. Thursday night the corps which lies near Washington had a rand torch light procession.

Gen. Griffin, commanding the corps, has been presented with a corps badge, costing \$250.

The 6th Corps, which has been at Manchester, on the James, has started for Washington to be mustered out of service.

netered out of service.
The Herald's Mobile correspondent of the th says: The city is filling up by the arrival paroled officers and soldiers from Dick Tas army. They meet our officers and men in streets and hotels with the ntmost gooclings, and quict and order prevalls.

Trade la improving, and goods are arriving in the quartities from New Orleans by every mer. Both General Steele and Dick Taylor

Washington, May 26.

A gold medal commencerative of the lnaugraphic of the South America International Congress has been sent to the President by the President of Peru.

Specie is the only currency used in Southwestern Virginia. The corn and wheat crops there are abundant. Union men returning from the North are still expressed to scale here. from the North are still exposed to social per secution. A black girl was inhumanly whipper and lacerated by her late master for refusing t work without pay. An order for his arrest issued, but he had fied.

issued, but be had fied.

New York, May 27.

The Herald has modified its proposition for subscriptions to pay off the national debt by reducing the shares to \$1000 cach. It publishes a number of new emberriptions. They now foot up one hundred and ten shares taken, amounting to \$110,6090.

A special to the Tribune dated Washington, May 26. says Frederick Seward's condition still continues to excite apprehension.

Gov. Fenton visited the New York troops today, and met with a hearty reception. He was highly pleased with their appearance.

Washington, May 26.

highly pleased with their appearance.

Washington, May 26,
Chas. Levering testified to the cruel treatment of prisoners by the robels. James Young gave similar testimony. At Florence the keepers of the prisons threatened to starve us better they had made a raid through the country. John Young testified to the identity of the contrastion made by Kennedy, hung in New York cometime ago, whose confession was made to Col. Burke, and has been published.

The testimony for the defence was resumed. Jos. H. Notly testified that he bought some lard of Mrs. Surratt come years ago. He received a letter from her on the 14th of Aprill by Mr. G. Winn; owed her a part of the parchase money and she wanted it settled; did not see her that day. 1st. John C. Thomas, brother of the former witness, testified to his brother

of the former witness, testified to his brother of the former witness, testified to his brother offing him of the arrest of Doctor Madd. Flist time his brother ever-spoke of a conversation with Madd some weeks beforewas after be latter's arrest. His brother's mind was not xactly right for allong time in consequence of mattack of paralysis. The impression of the liness was that his brother's mind was not alloness was that his brother's mind was not alloness. a strack of paralysis. The impression of the liness was that his brother's mind was not as rays cound; he is talkative at all times; t verything he knows, and belives all he her e has not had an attack for some time, and he On cross-examination the witness said that

is brother stated that Mudd said the President and Cabinet would all be killed in a few weeks, and that he as well as other Union men in Indiona would be killed Mybrother then seemed to be in his right mind and net at all excited. Samnel W. Allester, clerk in a Bennsylvania lowe at Washington, produced the register of that bouse, and found the names of Dr Muddand J T. Mudd on the register of 23d of Deand J. T. Mudd on the register of 23d of De-cember last. Mudd's name was not on the register in January. On cross examination the viliness was asked if he knew whether Dr. Mudd elept in the room with Alseratt on the night of the assassination. He answered no, he was in leed when Alseratt came np. J. T. Mudd testl-fed to being in Washington on the 23d of December with Dr. Mudd. The witness stated the transaction on that visit was purely business. Dr. Mudd's character is exemplary; he has no smirable disposition; is a good clizen, good reighbor, besides being honest and conrecous. I have lived near him all my life time, and be-lieve him humane and kind. Witness saw Rooth in the church near his residence in the latter part of November. Witness only knew life (Booth's) business from what he heard ethere say.

there say. Question—What was the common talk?
Judge Bingham objected. Mr. Ewing said deforce which d to show that Booth was in the
country estraibly for the purpose of selecting
and investing in land. This was introduced
as explar atory to his meeting with Mudd, whose
mily were large land holders and anxious to
sell land.
Judge Holt thought that more idle rumor. tior—What was the common talk?

Judge Holt thought that mere idle rumor as nt properly admissable.

Objection sustained On cross-examination, it can said he had not heard the prisoner exrese said he had not heard the prisoner exress sentiments of opposition to the policy of
the Government, and had never known any disyal act of his; never saw a Confederate soldler
mouth his house; have heard of his shooting
ome of his regroes, and have no doubt of its
uith; heard that the slave refused to do somehing, and the Doctor shot him in the calf of
the legs to frighten him, never heard blue all to he leg to frighten him; never heard him talk a reat deal in opposition to the Administration, accept with reference to the emancipation pol-

Francis Lucas testified to having served on Francis Lucas testified to having served on thirtmas last to carry a me articles purchased by Dr. Mudd, from Washington to his home.

J. C. Thomson, residing in Charles county, Maryland, testified that he was introduced to a man named Booth by Dr. Green, at his house, in October or Novemberlast. Think he brought a tetter to Green from somebody in Montreal a amed Martin; it was simply a letter of introduced Martin; it was simply a letter of introduced muticle, stating that Booth wanted to see the conclus; witness introduced Booth to Mudd; footh's ostensible object was to purchase land; be so stated to me; I think I told him that Henry Mudd, father of the accused, was a large property-holder, and he might purchase land on him.

Booth asked me in regard to the roads lead-

ooth asked me in regard to the roads leadto the Potemac ilver. I told him that I w them as for as Alien's Fresh and Newbut no further. Then Booth asked me is were any horses in the vicinity for sale d him I didn't know; that the Government taken them to Washington and sold them. link Booth staid at Green's house that night d next day. I think I saw him again about e middle of December, when he staid at cen's all pight, and left early next morning. Green is seventy-four years of age and bed-

On cross examination witness said that Booth ver had any lands there. The court adjourned till to-morrow.

Washington, May 27.
The Post Office Department has contracted lih J. E. Recalds for convenient with J. E. Receide for conveyance of mails daily and back on the route from Lincoln, Cal., to Fortland, Oregon, including lutermediate points, the service to commence on the lat of July. The compensation is \$225,000 per aunum.

Washington, May 27.
Alabama has been divided into three internal venue districts, but no appointments have yet sen made of assessors and collectors,

New York, May 27.

Kirby Smith and Magruder are reported to be quite formidable, probably 80,000 men, and are said to be well supplied with provisions and runtitions of war.

The rebel Major-General Edward Johnson, who was captured at Nashville, in December 11st, has been brought to this city from Fort Warren, and will appear as witness on defence tefore the commission trying the conspirators. It is said that everyal officers of his staff have al. O been summoned as witnesses. Thousands of soldiers are rambling in this vity and vicinity, in view of which Gen. Augur as issued an order that all barrooms and laces where intoxicating liquors are sold, be lested between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening

nd 7 o'clock in the morning. The payment of troops commences next week.
The dry goods trade has been rather dull uring the past week.
There is no chonge of up moment in prices.

The stock of donestic ibries is accumulation tond the supply of for-ign goods is unusually 1 gbt.

In the sway the eyes of the South rn people ave t en kept ster dily fixed on far distrat obsects, and their fancies tickled with abstract uestions of government. They have been fed pon the bashs and straws of political haraner es, while the rich and nutricious fruits of home affairs have been gathered up and appro-

ers of the said politicians.

MONDAY, MAY 99, 1-35 cople starved and i ecame weak and sickly KIRBY SMITH'S SUIRENDER-THE FINISHIN and fell behind the r neigh are of the North, TROKE TO THE RIBELLION. - We stated on Sat lay, that we had reason to know that a against this system, who were the rell friends of espatch from the Fouth, dated the 26th, had the Sonth, and who dld all they could to proone to Washington, announcing the conclusion negotiations for the sprrender of Kirby Smith of her people, the only kind of independence nd his Trans-Mis-Isslppi command, and we adwhich they ever wanted or which would benef

the South intelligent, rich, and strong: occause

they wished to take away the occupation o

he whole bastard crew of demagogues and

As long as the nigger question can be kep

in Kentneky so long will the demagogues

ked the people on-nlyger, Morning, noon

and night the people will have to purtake o

nigger, nothing but nigger. Fortunately the

day is rapidly approaching when these gentry

else, and when therefore questions of real monent will take the place of the dreary and som-

bre nulsance; when the people will have an

or portunity to devote their undivided energies

to the advancement of all the great interests of

their State. The old party backs will keep up

the bone of contention just as iong as they pos-

slidy can; they will wriggle and twist and try,

as of yore, to throw as much dust in the eyes

of the people as they can. They die hard, like

the leaders of the late "Confederacy," but die

they must and speedily. There is no help for

them. The shadowy ghosts of the past that

they cling to so desperately can't help them

They had better take warning from a recent

tretnity, and surrender now while they have a

chance with dignity. There is no more ground

The New York World, lu a very calm

have prevented his section braving the public

and considering him merely as the chief magis.

trate of the Confederacy, it is difficult to dis-

cern any evidence of first rate capacity. The

South, as the weaker party in the contest, had

al unity. And yet Davis retained his old

no chance of success but he the most perfect in-

l olitical and personal animosities, persecuting

prominent men and capable commanders, to

pay off old gradges. Tals showed equal want

magnanimity and of largeness of view.

ability of the South. But the natural

atorial spirit led blm to prefer tools to counsel-

rs; so that his administration never had the

weight and authority of the collective wisdom

of the South, but only the personal weight of

the rebil President. The besetting weakness of

Davis's character was an nureasoning, head-

ter of his own actions. It was this which pushed

hlm into the rebellion against his own better

rong obstlnacy, which did not leave him mas-

dgment; it was this which would brook no in-

dependent advice in his cabinet; it was this

which cansed him to persecute some of his most

deserving generals; it was this which made him

opeiess, rather than accept terms which Presi-

In no part of Davis's career are his overmaster-

ing obsticacy and want of statesmanship so

an and a patriot, he should have regarded

nothing but the real welfare of the section that

had given him its confidence. He had a right

might have been his duty to sacrifice himself

right to sacrifice them to his own unreasoning

use was hopeless, he ought, in the interest of

his section, to have kept up, indeed, as

gleat a show of strength as possible, but

Southern people favorable terms of submis-

as the Hampton Roads conference he could

of their property after the liberation of their

failure to submit then, and indeed at a much

easiler period, was a glgantic mistake. If he

had possessed the judgment and foregast of a

in his power to make stipulations and protect

execrate him as the Sonth, whose luterests his

combined obstlnacy and incapacity have be-

conng patriot-officer, fleeing from his British

where there was nobody hut a beautiful young

woman. She aided him in seeking for a

i.iding-place, but none could be found. The

enemy were close at hand, and not a moment

as to be lost. The young lady wore the

wide-spreading dress of the time, and a thought

lose," she exclaimed, and he had barely time

to obey when the soldiers entered the door.

she stood stern and still, while they searched

the bonse in valu for the ingitive. If Jeff

murder of the civil and military leaders of the

Federal States. If we had deemed him capable

of ench atrocity, we should, instead of sending

him the cap we did, have greatly preferred fit-

GUERHLAS -A gang of guerillas were attacked

near Friar's Point, last Saturday, by a party of

paroled soldlers from Johnston's army, and their

Captain, Lieutenant, and two men killed, and

three captured, who were turned over to the

Federal authorities. The returned soldiers said

they had come home to have peace, and they

were going to have it if they had to fight for it.

Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, were robbed b

extinguished without much damage.

upon his legs.

guerillas last week, and a bridge on the road fired by the same gang, which, however, was

We are grieved that Jeff Davis has been

oned. We can't think that manacles are neces-

trong casemate, situated in a strong fortress,

sary to his safe-keeping. It seems to us that a

and guarded day and night by soldiers, might be

expected to hold a very infirm and feeble old

can of seventy without the aid of heavy chains

Jeff Davis, at the beginning of the rebel

ion, sported a cambric handkerchlet through

A party of workmen on the railroad between

ting a huge percussion cap to his head and

striking it with a sledge hammer.

occurred to her. "Come under here and lie

uers, sought protection by entering a house

In the revolutionary war a hand

statesman he should have retreated while it was

have saved all their lives and all that remained

There is authentic evidence that so late

pride. As soon as it became apparent that su

sacrifice himself; under some circumstances

the good of his people. But he had no

consplcuous as its closing period. As a state

resevere in the rebellion after it had become

ent Lincoln would have granted him.

arrogance of Davis's character and his dic

was essential that the Confederate

inistration should comprise the best

was in that case.

prevent them from doing mischief.

day, the following will be found: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1805. Washington, May 3, 1803.]

Majar General Dix:
A despatch from General Canby, dated New Jeans, May 26th, states that arrangements for surrender of the Confederate forces in the ians-Mississippi Department have been consided. They include the men and material of e army and navy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ed that we believed the annunciation to be true.

The whole nation may weil read this with ep and enthusiastic joy. To be sure, no one s doubted that the armles of the Union would cep away all resistance beyond the Mississip et rul apprehension has been feit that ith and Magruder, the latter a desperado, ight, if so disposed, make a formidable stand render necessary the sacrifice of thousands lives and the utter devastation of a fertile and autiful region constituting no small portion the wealth of the country. That painful apchension, however, has proved groundless ere's no longer a rebel army npon the contint. Smith's was the last, and there will ver be another. There may be, for aths to come, some marauding here and here, there may be in some places frequent bberies upon the highway and robberles of es for even a year or two, but the perpetrars of such crimes must, when caught, be hung t as they would have been for similar crimes fore the rebellion. Respectable citizens who ve been rebels and respectable citizens who rested in re-establishing the old condition of clety, and they may be expected to vie with ch other in ridding the land of its plagues and curses-the remnants and memeutoes o

We are not prepared to express any confiden inion as to the changes that the Federal Gov. nent will make in its movements on account t the Trans-Mississippi surrender. We pre me that General Sheridan will go to Texas d Arkansas to settle matters in those States, ut it seems probable that he will go with a fass force than the Government has contem sted sending, for he is not likely to have any ghting to do. Oh what a glorious though etrible history our mighty Republic has made herself during the last four years! There's t another nation on earth that could have cessfully withstood such an awful rebellion ours, and there's not a nation that has aditted the possibility of our successfully withanding it. Now we can meet the world in ums, and the world knows it

WHAT WE NEED .- The convulsions which re closing have turned partles topsy turvy and volutionized ideas and systems. We enter t once a new epoch. We confront to-day new gencles and modes, and we pass to the accomishment of new objects. The policy of the at is no longer tenable and its principles no uger applicable. The whole atmosphere reuds with the thronging echoes of new voices. he appeal to the sword has cut the ligaments hat bound together old-time society, leaving elements tree to enter into new combinaons through the operations of laws which the lauggle has evoked, and to settle into new. nd, we trust, higher forms of order, of harmony, and of progress. We must organize these elements into victory. We want fresh igor infused into the sluggish veins of bedy politic to rouse it to action nd cause it to open its sleepy eyes see and to appreciate the realities t the present and the duties of the future, intead of dreaming of bygones never more to cturn and of longing slothfully for repose. We need live men with their faces turned ward the snnilght and their backs to the 10 have made it the basis of obtaining for the farkness, who are not moaning piteously and ever because they have been disturbed, and

begging in broken accents permission to crawl sek into the solitude of the past. We want an earnest, confident, exultant, venent organization of advancement, compre- slaves. It is evident to ail the world that his ensive enough to embrace all the difficulties at surround us and strong enough successfulto grapple with them. It is no time now for alting and half heartedness and doubt and fear and quivering lips and blanched countenances, or confused comusels and succumbing to obsta- the people who had committed their destinies eles, for the whisperings of defeat, the rout and to his keeping. Nobody has so much cause to

We want an organized party of progress, wide-awake, intelligent, tolerant, aclf-reliant, trayed. to take Kentucky, where she is to day, standrg as she does, like a noble glautess almost ralyzed by difficulties, and struggling to cast off her shackles, and disenthrall and place her n the high road to the expanding and glorious ture, which we feel confident awaits her.

We have the clements of this party and we link they are in process of consoildation, of euming shape and consistency, and of becoming such a power as will rapidly push our notic tate into the front ranks of the most prosper. as commonwealth of the West. Kentucky needs her forces organized and oncentrated, in order to the development of

ter natural resources, and the promotion of Davis, instead of putting on his wife's crinoline, er moral and material prosperity. l ad been smart enough to hide himself as that But manifestly this is impossible so iong as young officer did, perhaps he would not at this er attention is distracted by the great politicotime be the occupant of a casemate. ocial question of slavery. Until this is forever set at rest, it will engross a large share of pub-While John Morgan was a Camp Chase, lie attention. The press and candidates for one of his officers, Colonel Alston, wrote to us office must necessarily make it a leading, if not requesting that we would said him a cap such the ail engrossing topic of public discussion. as he had seen in passing through this city, and And through this channel has come a large por we did so. We thought favorably of him, and tion of the evils that have afflicted the Southern we do not believe that he is the Alston who proposed to Jeff Davis last fail to undertake the

States and kept them from the proper devil pment of their inexhaustible resources. The nental pabulum of the South has been politics olitics, always politics. There has been no lme for any thing else, and hardly any disposition tor anything else; and the everlasting nigger has leen the sum and substance of politics. Demagegues couldn't afford to talk of anything clse. Nothing else pald them so well for the elender capital they had to invest in the work of agltation. On that anbject they were always sure of a hearing; and if they were found to be sound" on it, it mattered little what they nulght be good for, or how well or how poorly qualified they were to promote the public good, hick was of small moment to them if they ald only secure their own personal aggraudizement and keep in office, which they managed enerally to do. There was always a struggle to be the soundest on the question. Other objects, and those, too, of the greatest practical uportance - agriculture, manufactures, the n echanic aits, education, inventions, improvements, etc.-received comparatively little attention. The powers of the General Government, Etate rights, the right to take negroes into the Terfitories or elsewhere were the dishes served in various shapes and degrees of elegance and in almost endless succession at every political feast. It not nufrequently happened that some of the people so elaborately addressed upon the mysteries and metaphysics of governbent and State rights ou such of couldn't read, and if the speeches had been resented to their eyes instead of ears never uid have "reckoned" what they were about Nor had they any means of making their chil-

the Sonthern States, promising to wipe up with it all the blood spilled in the struggle. Doesn't be begin to fear that even a score of handkerchiefs will not be sufficient to wipe np his own? leg Jeff Davis's friends, two or three weeks ago, d:en any more intelligent than themselves. Did the demagogues give such a subject more repared a handsome dwelling house for him in iverpool. But he doesn't need lt. The U.S. than a passing notice or even so much? Government has provided an apartment for him. Very far from it. It was sometimes inderous to see men who didn't own the first If Jeff Davis did'nt participate in the s ump of a darkey listening gravely by the hour urder-piot, he certainly winked at it as euconrto an exposition of their rights to take their agingly as a yonug man ever winked at a girl. riggers into Kansas, while they were obliged to General Sherman was so beset by his send fifty or perhaps a hundred miles to buy a lends in Washington that he had to flee from pair of shoes or a hat or shirt or a hee or a piow them. But he never did from his enemiee. ande in Massachusetts, and which could just as well have been made in their own States and Now that the rebelilon is crushed, we nder their own noses as by their enemies. The ould take care what we do, or four red years pliticians were denouncing the manufacturers will be sneceeded by four dark ones. these articles as the natural and deadliest Different factions are fighting for the posnemica of their constituents, and yet they never dvised those constitutents to go to work and their own manufacturing and thus become ealty independent of those enemies. There

esslon of Andrew Johnson. Keep your own elf-possession, Andrew. Jeff Davis has bands of iron around his was no capital to be made ont of such a course. But his armies are dish nded; and le and hence it was altogether foreign to the busiim be so teo. for it is probable that the a. assins of the resident will not, like boys, enjoy their swing. The head of the Southern Confederacy is

> An indifferent General, like an infirm old man, should lean a good deal upon his staff.

anti Union, anti Peace, and Aunty Davis.

CHATTANOOGA, May 28 The work on the railroad between this city and Atlanta's progressing with great rapidity. The negroes captured by Gen. Wilson on his ate raid are under the supervision of some fifty verseers have been set to work on the Atlanta and, having already reached that place. Chat ahooche river telegraph line is working to them, were of comise unsound-the enemies o Cartersville, and will be completed to Atlanta in ten or twelve days. the South, little less than ab littlenists in dis ulse-because, forsooth, they wished to mike

General Wilson has granted to the firm of ockhart, Lee, & Co. the privilege of gatherng together all the machinery and materials in tianta. The firm are buslly cugaged in realring and putting in order the rolling stock elonging to the different roads which centre

General Washburne, with 5,000 infantry, ar. rived at Augusta from Savannah. The men are o be distributed at different points to relieve Wilson's cavalry.

Gen. Upton and Staff a companied by Howeli Cobb, C. S. A., and W. A. Mailory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, arrived this evening from Atlanta, and stopped at the Crntchfield Honse. Great indignation was manifested at Cobb's registering himself "Major-General, C. S. A." Gen. Upton leaves for Louisville to-morrow. The 2d brigade of cavalry, commanded by B-evet Brig.-Gen. Alexander, has arrived from Atlanta, having left there on the 22d inst. The brigade consists of the 5th Iowa, Col. J. M. Young; 7th Ohio, Col. Garrard; and 10th Misouri, Lieut.-Col Benton. New York, May 27.

New York, May 27.

The Halifax Sun and Advertiser of the 19th has the following relative to the trial of the alleged accomplice of Blackburn, and a few facts in relation to that villian. The case of Swann, alleged accomplice of Blackburn, after a strict judicial investigation, has been sent up to the Attorney General for trial at the assizes. Swann rimains in cusiody till liberated on ball.

Every housest paper execrates the infernal malice which devised the dastardly scheme, and the Canadian press denounces Dr. Blackburn as a hellish plotter, the grea est villian unhing, and so on.

The Commercial's Washington special says the demonstration and indignation of Jeff Da vis ou being placed on army rations was the cause of his being put in irons.

The conservative delegation from North Carolina is now confining its efforts to securing the observance of the old State iaws in the elections for the forestive of the forestions for the strength forestions for the forestions f notable instance of desperation pushed to cxfor them to hope for flual success than there and judicious article upon Jeff Davis, says that if he had been a superlor statesman, he would oplnion of the world in a hopeicss contest. But assing over the preliminaries of the rebellion,

he observance of the old State laws in the elections for the formation of the new State Gov-ernment. This view will probably be servained by President Johnson, who doubts the authority of the Federal Government to interfere with the statutes previous to secession. The other North Carolina delegation demands the suffrage for olored men Sherman's soldiers are feted by our citizens,

Sherman's contests are etect by our chizens, he open their houses freely to them.

Their is reason to believe that John C. Breckaridge is one of the party captured in Florida.
The McCullough named is believed to be the The Commercial's Army of the Potomac cor

The Commercial's Army of the Potomac correspondent says there is troublein the army, the men thinking it a hardship to be ordered ont for four hours' drill every day, when they are so soon to be mustered ont of service. They complain of the hardness of their officers.

The ammunition had to be taken away from them to prevent serious troubles. An ontbreak occurred in the 9th corps, and a regiment of regulars was sent to quell it, but they were so hard pressed by the volunterrs they had to desist.

New York, May 27. New York, May 27.

Lientenant Hally, commanding a detachment of the 2d Florida cavalry, under date of Cape Sable, May 18th, reports having captured a boat on the 17th off Bayport, Florida, containing seven white men and a negro, endeavoring to escape to Havana. The white men gave the following names: Frank P. Anderson, W. McCormick, Richard S. McChilongh, F. Mohi Henry McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thomas H. Harris, and Isaac Horner. Their truuks contained considerable 1cbel currency, some gold. nined considerable rebel currency, some gold, and a few papers. They undonbtedly had been holding important positions in Richmond, which place they acknowledged having recently left. The colored man states he was hired at ten dolars a day, and his freedom on arriving at H3 ana, to guide them from Tallahassee. Their conduct leads to the belief that they were men some importance, and their names undoubt-ily are fictilious. They have not yet arrived

The Poet's special says: The U. S District Attorney has notified the proper authorities that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff Davis, on the indictment found gainst him.

The Treasury has ample funds to pay the roops, and will begin immediately.

The Government has a knowledge that the The Government has a knowledge that the pirit of rebellion is not entirely vanquished and the will be necessary, in many parts of the south, to maintain military power for some

me. Gnerrilles do not interfere with the navigation of the Alabama river.
Sheridan will have command of 60,000 mea.
We learn that a fresh uprising against the Imperialists will take place at Matamoras.
Cottinas has 750 American soldiers, and the number is daily increasing by desertions from the forces of Magruder and Smith.

Меменіз, Мау 26. Telegraphic communication is open to New Gen. Forrest is on his plantation at Cohoma, Miss.

Jackson advices state the rebel Legislature net there. Gov. Clarke appointed Judges Spark, Fisher, and Yerger, a committee to go to Washington, to confer with the President on the subject of calling a convention, with a view of restoring Mississippi to the Union. The Legislature adjourned the same day.

The Bulletin's New Orleans special of the 22d says: Gera. Pilee, Buckner, Brent, and staff theory, arrived to-day as commissioners from Kirty Smith to negotiate with Gen. Canby for turns of surreuder. Price, Buckner, and Dick turns of surreuder. Price, Buckner, and Dick

trams of surrender. Price, Buckner, and Dick Tayler, on the part of the rebels, and Gens. Canhy and Herron on the part of the Federals, held a consultation The result is reperted to be a surrender of all the rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the same terms as granted to Johnston and Taylor. CAIRO, May 27.

The New Orleans Times says the gunboat Little Rebei arrived vesterday from the mouth of Red river with despatches from Lient. Com-mander Foster and Kirby Smith for General

Canby.

The rebel flag of truce boat Champion that brought the Federal officers Col. Sprague and Major Brady from Shreveport, is still lying at the mouth of Red river. An excharge of prisoner had been agreed upon at the mouth of Red river, and two hundred have arrived at Shreve-WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 27.

To Major General Diz:

A despatch from General Canby, dated New Orleans, May 26th, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of he army and navv.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 27.

The following order has just been issued om the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
May 27, 1865. In all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the scatences will be remitted and the prisoners discharged. The Adjutant-General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. By order of the President, E. M STANTON, Sec'y of War.

NEW YORK, May 28. New York, May 28.

Admiral Worden's figing squadron, which was sent to capture the Stonewall, and subsequently sent to Brazillan waters, put into Charleston on the 20th.

The Herald's Washington despatch save:
Gen. Sherman's report will be published next week by order of the War Department. Sherman will retain command of the Division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Kentacky, Teunessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louislana, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

It is reported that Gen. Thomas is ordered to report at Washington to be placed in command It is reported that Gen. Thomas is ordered to command of the Department of Virginia.

Gen. Steedman is ordered to stay as Washington till the arrival of Thomas from Tennessee.

Gen. Logan refused a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular army, and will retire to private life.

New York, May 29. The Times's Raleigh correspondent says: The gueillias are fairly at work in North Carolina, although the most strenuous efforts are made to prevent these outrages. Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, with a force of the 3d Fennsylvania cavalry, was attacked about fitteen miles from Fay etteville and only a few miles from one of our cavalry posts. After taking their money, wetches, and horses, the guerillas released them. The country has been thoroughly scoured in the vicinity, but no traces of the miscreauts have been officevered. They are supposed to have been some of Johnston's forces who went home on their own responsibility before the surrender.

der.

Between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in gold was discovered recently at the company shops of the North Carolina Railroad by some of our troops camped there. It was immediately confiscated by the soldiers of the regiment who found it—the 10th Ohio cavalry. The matter is now unsergoing investigation at headquarters. The mence belonged to the Bank of Commerce.

Dr. J. Leach, one of the grominent Union men of N. Carolina, made a contract with his neares to give them food and clothing as before, and to pay them food and clothing as before, and to pay them food and clothing as before, of the free distribution of rations to the inhabi-ants after the last of this month. The Herald's Majamoras letter says the breakrdered it unprofitable to transport it across

The Liberal forces outside of Matamoras have cut off all stage and wagon lines to the interior of Mexico. Large quantities of goods are being sold aution at one-fourth or one-eighth their

SPEECH OF GEN. PALMER AT FRANK-The following is the report of the speech devered by Maj.-Gen. Palmer to the Union State executive Committee at Frankfort on Tnesday

WE NEED ORGANIZATION. WE NEED ORGANIZATION.

The first want of the Union party of Kentreky is organization. Perhaps I may bore the Union men of Kentneky with whom I converse by continually pressing this thing upon their attration, but organization bears to political results very much the same relation that the ancient orator supposed that action bore to eloquence. You recollect that he said, what was recessary for eloquence was action—action—organization. Without it encess is as impossible in political as in military operations. I need not indicate to yow any methods of organization. They will occur to yourselves.

ENION NEWSPAPERS STRENGTH.

UNION NEWSPAPERS' STRENGTH, The second thing I would enggest is a carefal investigation of what I call a newspaper strength. All of ns are aware of the power of the press. I think, from my observation, that there are a number of influential and useful newspapers in the State that cordially co-operate with two. They work had to be a compared to the with two. newspapers in the State that cordially co-operate with yon. They ought to be adopted and supported. Their issues ought to be circulated. They ought to be put in the hands of all the reading men of the State. There is another class of newspapers in the State, whose position is not very well defined, and, in my judgment, it is incumbent upon the Union party to require of those who conduct them a frank and full explanation of their views, and thus you can organize what may be called your newspaper strength.

CONCERT WITH STATE OFFICIALS. I would also advise a full and thorough con-ultation and frank explanation between the Julon party and the State officials. I have had e pleasure of meeting a number of your Staticers, some of whom I have thought "sound, d some may be doubtful. I think the pos ilon of all State officers should be defined to the Union party of the State. You ought to secure the full, frank, and cordial co-operation of all te officers who will agree with you i You ought to allow no diffe past to separate you, if you are together on the great questions of to-day. I hoped to find the Chief Executive of the State present to-night. I am satisfied, from what I know, that it eds but frankness to bring him in rmony and sympathy with the Union party o REVISE OF FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

I think, also, that there ought to be a ther ongh revision of the list of Federal appoint ments in the State. [Applause.] We are all virtuous, I kuow, and I would not intimate that there is a man in the State who can be controlled by Federal patronage. However, the ought to be, as I say, a thorough revision of the Federal appointments on the civil and mill. tary list, and if there is a man in the State holding effice under the General Government hose heart is not with the true Union p ou ought to make immediate application you ought to make immediate application for his removal. If yon fall to do it, you your-clives are to blume and not the Government, I have but a single case in my mind, though there may be more. A Postmaster in a livile town in the State called a convention the other day of conscrivative men, as he styled it—the constitutional, extra-double-distilled conservatives. If I had control of that appointment, I would say like the Dutch actor in the play, "off mit his bead" [Laughter and applause I you nit his head " [Laughter and applause] You ught to revise the list, and if you find men too constitutionally conservative to act with the fileds of the Union in the State, I would take off their heads. I would insist upon the appointment being conferred upon men who can act in harmony with the aims of the Governant Upon that point I desire to be very di understood. I would not confine it mere civil appointments, but let it embrace both civil and military, and be complete and

ALLOW NO NEUTRALITY onld then, after having organized and having ascertained your resources, in the press and in such State officers as sympathize with ou, and in the revision of the list of Fed. enerve campalgn, in which there she centrals. [Applanse | I would fig ales because they were my enemies, fight neutrals because they were not my fr.
That is a sufficient reason. It is the only of by which spaces the d by which success is possible in ation, civil or military. If a manis ren and distinct, well det strike him, because he is not your riend—but strike. [applause.] Let there be no mentrals, no political cow-boys on this question, that cry good Lord and good devil not knowing into whose hands they will fall. Let them under-stand it is more dangerous for them to fall into tand it is more dangerous for them to fall into our hands than into anybody else's, and you ORJECT OF ORGANIZATION

But this organization is not for the mere pur-ose of organization. It is to attain an end hat you deem essential to the welfare of our country. And first, the distinguishat you are. You are not the men who be hat, the experiment of war having failed, th vernment must come down on its knees are nmed sufficiently explains your purpose. You are necessarily opposed to all those who are in arms against the Government themselves, or who sympathize with those who are in arms against the Government. [Applanse]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The practical issue of your organization and its results is opposition to slavery and a demand for its overthrow, by the adoption of the constitutional amendment. That, in itself, is a plain, tangible proposition. As has been suggested by the gentleman who preceded me, you will be answered in your appeals by one single class of arguments. You will be told that you are in favor of negro equality, and a great many see in favor of negro equality, and a great many cod men may be misled to believe it. The test way to answer those who charge negro equality upon you, is the way I heard Mr. Lincoln answer a man in Illinois. The man charged Mr. Lincoln with being in favor of negro equality, and Mr. Lincoln asked him if he was in favor of it. "No," said the man, "I am opposed to it." "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "if I were in four place I would be convocated to it." ur place I would be opposed to it, become re is some danger in your case, but there e in mine." You will have negro equality rved up to you in every conceivable shape will be like the mntton:

Mutten het and mutten cold, Mutten young and mutten old, Mutten tinder and mutten lough, In the name of God, haven't you get enou

APPEAL TO PREJUDICE.

But the hour is past, I hope, when freemen ne to be influenced by the lowest and dirtiest appeals to our nature. The time has come. I stope, when great questions can be discussed without these low appeals to low prejudices. If these men shall succeed in convincing the people of Koutneky that it is possible to place never a man couplity with them than I shall roes on an equality with them, then I shall espair for the people of the State. I have find to men argue that some were in favor of asking the negro the equal of the white man and I have seen men indignant at the sugges n But no man used fear the verdict of the opie npon an issue of that sort, because the pie have no such apprehension. And th reopie have no such apprehension. And thost pellitichns, who argue that it is possible to put the rigro on an equality with the white man must have a very poor opinion of their andiem ces. If I believed it was possible to put the rigro npon an equality with you, my opinion of you would be very much lowered indeed These gentlemen think the people are asses when they talk to them of negro equality.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE, GOVERNMENT PATROMAGE.

You will receive the assistance of the General Government in the proper use of the Government patronage. I am authorized to say, and know it is true, that the Administration defines that its power will be employed for the upport of the true Union party of this State. But that patronage must be directed and conveiled by you. WE SHALL HAVE PROTECTION.

The next point is, you will be protected all ser the State of Keutucky. [Applause.] To correthly there must be an active political orautzation, to the support of which these forces to be directed. It must be active in all parts the State, and I take it upon myself to say cou be directed. It must be active in all parts of the State, and I take it upon myself to say—and I say what I know to be true—that wherever in this State of Kentucky, during the coming tervase, the true, estruct Union men wish to appear and speak, they shall be protected in speaking. The time has passed, in this country, when free speech is to be understood as the liberty of mouthing treason. If I desired an inscription upon my monument, after I have passed from this earth, it should i.e., "Here lies the champion of free speech." Int that free speech does not imply that the traducer of the Government and the defamer of the principles upon which it is founded, shall be protected in his lying utterances. There are a certain class of questions that men may discuss, but there are questions that do not admit of discussion. You have the right to discuss the principles of the Government, and you have the right to freely criticise the actions of every public man, but you have no right, either with the bayonet, or with a lying, slandcrons tongue, to stab the vitals of the Government; and when the recording angel shall, at the last day, inquire into the conduct of men with respect to the deeds done in the body, that darkest and binchest recorded. tals of the Government; and when the recording angel shall, at the last day, inquire into the conduct of men with respect to the deeds done in the body, the darkest and blackest recorded there will be the lying villanies embodied in the words attered by the friends of traitors who have brought this war upon the country. Lappianes.] I would not indge a man very closely by what he said. I would give him the benefit attered construction in the matter of words. nt my idea is that a man has no right to no tent my idea is that a man has no right to inter-treason, not believing it, or to inter treason, be-lieving it. In one case, he is simply a liar, and in the other he is a traitor. In either case, those in power owe it to the loyal people of this state that his month shall be closed. [Ap-

The freedom of elections will be maintain this State. I am for the right of free suffrag every man who has the right to exe to every man who has the right to exercise the but there are some men who have forfeited that right. I understand that a gentleman from down the river, whose first name is that of the to Lazarus Powell), says that he has got the

i we or passed that shoulder-strays cannot to fere in the elections. Well, the shoulder-strays to fere in the elections. Well, the shoulder-suraps that would interfere illegally ought to be taken off. It is true that once in a while the public safety is the law, and it may be necessary to lay the military hands gently upon traitors, dom of elections must be maint was of clections must be entorced. By was of your State certain clustes of men are stilled to vote. They are b und to keep store, and I am in favor of their continuity is not. I would propose that these bor all operate in the nature of naturall con laws. The foreigner comes into tunity a republican in the land of firth, devoted to cur institutions, but he more and was recommended. men to proclaim this as the policy of the Gov-ernment—to proclaim it from every stump, and make it so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein. The people must be told that all who are entitled to vote shall vote, and that none others will. [Applause.] You cannot be too plain on this subjecting to rebels.

ASSURANCES THAT MEAN SOMETHING. Then I can say, in conclusion, that the true Union party will have the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the military officers of this department. So far as I am concerned, I hope I need not give that assurance. So far as those who are subordinate to me are concerned, I will give the assurance for them. I do not know, to-day, of a single military officer in will give the assurance for them. I do not know, to-day, of a single military officer in my command whose heart is not with the true Union party of this State. If there is any such man, there are commands ont of Kentneky for which he is much better adapted than where he is. I think I should adort the course that Geo. Jackson aid to make his Cabinet a nult; he made changes, and kept making changes until he made his Cabinet a nult, and then it was discovered that Geo. Jackson was the unit himself. [Applause.] The Union party may calculate with the most implicit confidence apon the sumpathy of the military officers of Kentucky. wright of the military officers of Kentucky Great applause.

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY RIVER NAVI. ing of the corporators and frie

entireky River Navigation Company, held to day at the Court-house in Frankfort, Ky., Col. Wm. Roden, of dailson county, was called to the Unit, and E. Honsley polyticd Secretary. After the object of the meeting mestated by the Chairman, M. Frown and Geo. Stealy were appointed a commit-The committee reported the following resolutions leb were adopted: solved. That the following committees be apand in each of the consider Lamed in the charter we duly it shall be to open broke, on or before the day of July acet, and solicit subscriptions to the fifth company, at such places in their respectly of the company, at such places in their respectly of the company, at such places in their respectly of the company, at such places in their respectly of the company, at such places in their respectly of the company, at such places in the Executive Committee; the first Ky., viz.

Independent country—John Draffin, J. L. McGinnis, Tho

Boyle county-Dr. W. A. Downton, Thos. Barbee, county-A. A. Curtis, E. L. Cockerill, Harricounty-W. B. Kinkead, R. J. Spurr, R. 'rank'hı county-Philip Swigert, Thee. N. Lindsay. rd county—Charles Spillman, Geo, Denny, Chas. in. tin county—Reuben Ireland, A. Gregg, J. T. county-C. M. Matthews, J. M. Rowlett, J. C. e county-John S. Bronaugh, M. Brown, ripler. Priori county—Wm. B. Belknap, Wm. Kaye, A.

county-Wm. Rodes, Wm. Harris, Caldwell amphell. Mercer county...J. W. Thompson, Rufus Bryant John ndy. owen county-S. S. Rowlett, J. B. English, Jas. E. vall county-John C. McQuire, Samuel Beatty. ram McGuiro, Vending David Thornton, be vending county—J. V. Monday, David Thornton, benefic and Lindsey, and benefic A. That Philip Swigert. Thomas Lindsey, and orac Stealey be appointed an Exceutive Committee, or duty it shall be to correspond and or-operate with orporator it is necessary, exclude. That the Executive Committee author of the

is cereary, is cerearly communication. In the Executive Communication is the public on the subject of the Keutick, is the public on the subject of the Keutick, is to the public on the charter and reperts of General Section of the Communication of the Communicat

rankfort Ky., May 24, 1865.

THE PROPER TIME. There is nothing so necessary as to watch tinde, especially from spring to summer and m antumn to winter. We are now merging m the spring into summer, and every one rele are numerous compounds offered for this urpose to the publc, hat, as usual, it requires od and usefui. One of our peculiar d

give our caudid opinion on this very

tant subject, so we recommend HUBLEY'S SARSAPARILLA he the sure, safe, and certain purifier of the lood, removing Coetiveness, all Bone Diseases, bility. Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Du-cpels, Piles, Eryspelas, Pulmburary Diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, Fistula, Syphils, to. may

MARRIED

At the Cathedral, Wednesday, May 17th, by Spanlding, John Reference to Maar G. Cithia city.

On the 11th Instant, at the residence of the brid-feiber, Mr. John A. Lohn, of Nebraska City, to M Mollis B. Whitzs, daughter of Wm. N. White, of I dependence, Mo.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Breckim county, Ky., on the morning of the 35th first, by key. Mr. (Read, Captain A. M. Puttlan to Miss Mo S. Muller, all of Breckinridge county. Also on the same morning, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. G. Gardner, Mr. EDMUND S. Beyan, of Louisville, Kr., & Miss Salles A. Pel-Liam, of Breckingidge county, Ky. On the morning of the 28d justint, at the residence of the bride's uncle. Mr. S. B. Lowis, in Jefferson co. Ky., Mr J. V. Connab. of Jefferson county, to Mis. L. L. Coleman, of Nelson county, Ky.

DIED.

In this city, Friday morning, May 29th, Many An sughter of Jacob Walter, and wife of Charles Died, on the 15th Instant, after a linzerine llines, a Ray's Cross Roads. Metcaife county Kr., Wm. Vrags Vivers con of John U., and Sarah E. Young, aged five ears, five months, and twenty-four days. On the morning of Friday, the 35th instant, EDWUNI H. LEWIS, aged sixty-eight years and six months, On Thursday night, 55th inst., at 13 o'clock, of con-sumption, Molliz H., youngest daughter of R. W. an I A. W. Martiner.
On the 55th inst., of diptheria, JENNIE DUGAN, aged 9 years and 9 months.

CYFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, May 27, 1865. Gold has advanced about 8 per cent since our last re-port. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows: SchungeNew York ... par
Philadelphia ... do
Reston ... d

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

REPORTED EXPERSELY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURN вт имерь. шит, мовтом, & quielly. Five per cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank n with the exception of the Bank of Ashlund

1 dia. Ilfinota—
Solvent...

dia. Michigan...

dia. lowa ...

Visconsin...

1 dia. Missouri—

1 dia. Missouri—

1a dia. Diecredited Tree Banks.

Tree Parkersburg
& Wellsb'g
dorgantown
and Point
Pleas't Br.
Mer.&Mec.
Bank.... 30 dis. Bank. 20 dis. N. Carolina.

Earlero. 75 dis. S. Carolina.

MarylandBaltimere... 1 dis.

Interior... 1½ dis.

[Norr.—Our quotation...

[NOTE,-Our quotations are the wholerale prices up r country trade, an advance of three to five per cer ALCOHOL.-The market was quiet and prious are

machiled and lower.

Butter-Market dull and prices ranging at \$0,300,300 Ph, according to quality.

BERSWAI-We quote at 35@37 Ve.

rope at 1001030. Manilla rope is seling at 10625, and , kning-twine at 2022c,

DNR-We quote at \$3 50@5 50 W denon.
OMCORN-In demand at the factories, with sales a 75@375 % ton.

BRANS- Market onlot, and with a light supply. Prices CHRISH-Friers are steady at 19 19c for Western Re-

cording to quality, COAL-Unchanged. Pittsburg is retailing as Se per

trady, at 65,672 for ear, and 90,095 for shelled. €13. The sales are solely confined to the local trade, with sales of extra family at \$7 16@7 75.

GROOTREES-The market was fair in the jobbins way, and prices were steady. We quote common to prime coffee at 30@30s: laband engare at 30@17s; Be-w Orleans at 17@17s; bard refined engare at 20% \$ 27; New Orleans molasses at \$1.20. Rice 14%c. GREASE - Remains unchanged, and we

4=5e, green salted at 73(93, and filet at 10-3103/e. Hav—There was a moderate domand during the week and we quote from store at \$20(923 % ton, and \$10-320 sed there... Selling at 15@14c for old and 25@44c for the

American 14c, German 30c, swede Sc. E. B. M. crawpla ho 17, and plow plates at 18c.

Liverace—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 45c.

LURE AND CREMER—Market steady at \$1 76-30 for

6/6 for placter.

LEATHER—Prices nuchanged. We quote as follower.

Silo—Onk 46/947c, hemiock 56/942c, harmons 56/947c, and skins skirt-ing 43@44c, bridle per des, \$45@52, calf skins city \$1 25@1 50, and French \$2 25@45 50 78 th.

ud 10s at 73/47%. In at 75/37%, navy the, 70/37%, do 1/4 1/4/67%; bright the #1 50/31 7%, medium #1 20/31 40, do 95(3)\$1 00, 10s and 1(s 90 3) \$1 00; common the 45.475c Market steady and prices' unch No. 1, lerge ...

Name-Uncharged. We quote nails in low of 100 keeps and upwards as follows: 10d as \$5.50, 9d at \$5.75, 6d at 96 00, 4d at 86 25, 3d at 87 25, 2d at 83 25, e naile at 30:340. TLS—Prices dull. We quote lard oil at 91 25:31 40 1 at 7: (275c, lingood at \$1 35, benaine at 35(2-10, Orte-Market quiet and prices are nominal at \$2.355c.
OIL CARS-No demand, and prices are entirely nom-

ders 18@15%e; plain hams at 17%@14e; ougar n tierces 1734@13c; in kegn 20@20%c; no mens perk es POTATORS-Wa quote at \$3 50@3 75, the latter price for

holce Nerthern from store. Powden—Unchanged, at \$11.311 to 7 kee for rifle. RACS—We quote at 50,70 % in arcording to qual RYS—The market was quiet and dull, and prices cominal at 9:045c. SALT-Prices unchanged to \$0e. SOAP-Unchanged. German soap 10c, and palm see at 9c W Ib.

Tocacco-The market was notive throughout the week, but prices in the latter part of the week were cornewhat dull. Of the 1,428 begsheads sold during the week ,116 were rales: 8 at \$163 %. 14 at \$464 %, 25 at \$166 98, 22 at \$666 90, 11 at \$767 80, 7 at \$164 90, 4 at \$969 90, 5 at

organ on anno 100 or 1 no sugaron, a as graps on, a as graps on, a as graps of the delicate of at \$34,635 75, 3 at \$55,635 50, 3 at \$70,637 50, 5 at \$300, and 6 hhds damaged stems at \$1 50,61 55 \$1 100 5a. Bids on 19 hhds were rejected.

We quote the prices of the different grades as follows:
Factory lump \$5 35,63; do heavy lump at \$7,63 5c; lights leaf \$98,15; heavy do \$12 50,615; good light leaf and

at 8%@11c; copper at 50c; block tim at 59c; and load at 14c.

Tube No. 1, per dos. WHEAT-Prices declined. We quote red at \$1 34.3 al 25 and white at \$1 200 \$1 25 \$ bushel.

WHISKEY-The market was dull during the wook, Woot-Market dull, and prices nominal, ball at \$5 75, and lixle at \$7 10 \$6 box by the quantity.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. BOURDON MOUSE-H. P. Viseman.

LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1366.
The receipts and miles of live stock this week have cen very large. The sales of cattle foot up 71t head. generally of cood quality; prices declined about 50c 30 100 Ba, at the spening of the market, but the domand was good and sales brisk. About 90 were bought by hippers for the Eastern market, 175 head by Govern ent contractors, and the balance by city bute % to 7%cts for choice as d extra: 6,36% for first quality; 5 to 5%, for fair, 3% to 4% for common and rough, sheep of good quality; sall as 5%,36%. Lambs sell at \$2 56,34 to per bend; fair at \$3 56,30 to; common sheep

nd lambs are not salable. House—The supply is small and prices a shade firmer, at 5@7c, live weight.

The market closes very firm, with all the stock sold.

AMELEY BOUGE-Donaldson & Brooks LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1805.
The receipts of stock have been light, and business ras very dull at this yard during the plat week.
Cattie have experienced a further decline on all grades, logs have improved slightly, and sheep and lambs are

We quote aboles cattle at 7,47 Mer good at 5 M 3 Ter and common and rough at 465 Mer, with mone in the yards Sheep are selling at topic for the best, and at 3@40 for The sales of cattle embrace [2d head; sheep, about 20, and quite a lot left over; hegs, 330 head, with nearly 300

GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT. GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT.

BRUNENS, May 9.

The market remains weak, but a nord portion of Kemsitcky was and will be disposed to Systin and Italy, and the opinion seems to be a Hitale better, park embally for all entrable qualities, of which stocks are amail.

KENTUCHY-Sales 120 hitale ordinary, purity Highe freeded at 6 greats and partly ord? Mescuri at 6 greats; its blade ord? to ord? leafy at high 212 great at 6 greats; its blade ord? to acc. leafy at leafy

\$3 475 1,964 110 6,370 57\$ 29 ... 391 Stocks at 6th May. 38 478 1.85 187 6.160 9.5
P. S. Stocks of Kentucky tobacce will probably be reduced to about 4,500 hhds.

CARL FOCKE, WIDOW, & SON.
Represented in New York by G. W. Walter,
9 South William street.

REUBEN DUNCAN.

THE SOUR APPLE TREE, Or Jeff Davis's Last Ditch.

A Bellad with Plane Accompaniment, by J. W. Turuw. The most popular sang out—sung everywhere. The title-page represents the sour apple tree in good bearing. one hand, and in the other the dagger, which is the cunblem of the assession. Price 30 constr.
Sold by all Mucle Deniers. Sont post paid by OLIVER 18TSON & CO., Boston.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

prise a remie ed abractive to flice to their entire destruc-tion. It halls instently. Two us. You will ase them read and dying with a live minutes. They cannot see BERNWAE—We quote at 30(35 Ve.
BRIDER, "There is very lit.le oddred in the market, and prices are nominal.
BRIDER ROPE AND CORDAGE—A quiet market and BRIDER AND CORDAGE—A quiet market and article is for cale by "pectable Direction and Market a

Const,-The receipts were fair, and prices are

efferred. Prices nominal, Paper-Prices were steady, and we enote green all

st-ne coal bar at ic, charcoal bar 7c, shoot, s. c., at 2, c.e. Fe, Juniata at 14c. Steel we quote as follows; cart 40c.

lime, and 8275443 W bbl for hydraulic com MANUFACTURED TORAGOO-We mote black sweet in

dent and Cabinet and Gen. Grant will willow
the review.

The route includes the Capitol, Pennsylvania
Avenue, the Treasure, War, and Navy Departments, and the President's bouse. It is estimated there will be about 200,000 soldiers in the
lime of both days.

All of the housels are already filled by pecple who have anticipated the sight.

There has been some misrepresentation as to
the forthcoming amnesty proclamation.

It is learned to-day that it does not except
rebel military officers above the rauk of MajorGeneral, while it includes the entire list of rebel civil cificers above the heads of the bureaus.

It will soon be out.

Governor Brown of Georgia has not been re

Governor Brown of Georgia has not been re-leased on parole. He is here to act as a wit-ness on the trial of Jeff Davis.

There can be but little doubt that Vance, Brown, Smith, and all the Southern Governors, who may be caught will be tried as leaders of the rebellion, and on the charge of high treason. Ex-Governor Aiken of South Carolina, who was arrested a few weeks ago while in Charles-ton by the guilliary autherities, was allowed to return to his home by order of the President. Gov. Alken gave his parole to report once each mouth to the United States authorities in that city.

that city.

The North Carolina delegation of Unionista, headed by W. W. Holden, Eittor of the Raleigh Standard, arrived here to-day in obadience to the request of President Johnson.

This afternoon they had an interview of brief duration with the President, who welcomed the loyal citizens of his native State in the most carnest manner.

FORTERS MONROE, May 20. Since writing my despatch of the 19th, it has been accertained Davis and party are still on beard the numer Civide, anchored in Hampton Roads. Col. Pritchard has been awaiting orders

Roads. Col.Prischaru mas been available.

As soom as the Clyde arrived yesterday a telegram was sent to General Halleck at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners, but for some reason General H. didn't receive the despatch till evening, when it was too dark to attempt a passage of the obstructions in James river. It is presumed that the delay in making a disposition of the rebal President and other managed by a deference to opinion of General scanced by a deference to opinion of General lack as commander of this department. Pieconers now on board the steamer comprise neighbly the following: Jeff Davis, Mrs Daprincipally the following: Jeff Davis, Mrs Davis and four children, her brother and elster, A. H. Stephens, who enrrendered to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, Ga., who is in extreme feeble health; C. C. Clav and wife, Gen Wheeler and staff, and Col. Johnson, beddee others of importance, though of lesse

Col. Treat, of Gen. Schofield's staff, arrived at a late hour, from Newbern, N. C., in steamer Tracy, via Cheespeake and Albermarie canal, with five tone of archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since, by a portion of our forces at Charlotte, N. C. It will be remembered that when Lee evecunted Richmond the robel archives were consigned to the flames; a part of the documenta, &c., relating to the proceedings of their Congress and Government were, however, packed up, and the most important sent to Charlotte for safe keeping—the rebels little dreaming that, with all their deep laid plots and secreta, they would so-speedily fall into the hands of our government.

ands of our government.
The archives, &c., must possess most in

New York, May 21.

Continuation of the account of the parenit and capture of Davis and party, faraished by the Herald's correspondent: The train had left blowlile at 4 h M. the same day in the direction of language that the same day in the direction.

prevent escape in that direction. At daylight, Col. P. moved on the camp. No

lapt. Hudson, were within a few rods, all using folded in the arms of Morpheus. A dash ras immediately made, but, being surrounded, he entire party were gobbled up without diffithe advance guard of the 1st Wisconsin

detachms, under command of a Sergeant, was coming down the Abberlile road, they were challenged by L. Purinton, supposing them rebels going to rescue Davis and party. The Sergeant did not give any reply, but fell back to the main body.

Colonel P. ordered his men to fire, which they

Colonel P. ordered his men to fire, which they in the line, and advanced, when the fight commenced in carnets and lasted till Col. P. came up and halloned, "Who are von?" "First Wisconsin," was the reply. He lumediately ordered firing to cease. This unfortunate occurrence resulted in the death of Corporal J. Hines, of company E. 64th Michigan, and private Resper, company H. 4th Michigan, Lieut. Borel, of the same company, was severely wounded. Several others were slightly wounded. Neither of the offloors in command are thameable, as it was very dark, and each supposed they were right. ach supposed they were right.

e Times Port Royal special describes the grey, having a wan, gaunt, and depressed k, his whiskers and mustache rather dore cut, and almost white, was walking along a space between the deck-cabin, and bni-

paceed in at the gangway. These were Jeff Davis and his daughter. Davis and his daughter.

Evidently he has passed through a great deal of mental trouble during the last four years. He seated himself in a corner of the cabin His wife, who is a plain lady dressed in hlack, was easted by his side, and the two worn engaged in perusing papers which had been brought them. His hat was drawn down pretty well over his even as that only when he lifted his face could much expression there be noticed. No one wished to be introduced to him. Two of his children, a boy and girl, looking to be about six and seven years old respectively, were about everywhere on the steamer.

Davis, Stephens, Regan, and others see med to have no proper appreciation of the position in which they were exanding. Davis himself, it is ascerted, has no idea that anything beyond banishment will be his lot.

Stephene thought that the proper way to exart civil government again would be to institute measures for the repeal of the ordinance of secession, and by that means restore our original relations.

mal relations.

Regan thought there would be no difficulty in bruging about good leeling, provided distrached meet was not carried too far. No one expected slavery savad, or the assumption of the rebel debt, but that rebels who had held offices. must not be deprived of votes or property WASHINGTON, May 21. There is the best authority for asying that

There is the best authority for awing that Gen. Sherman never refused to obey the summone of the committee on the conduct of the war, that he never received notice till Friday, and will be examined to morrow.

His official report explaining his arrangement with Johnston has been on file in the War Department come days. We doubt not it will soon be published. He knew nothing of Secretary Stanton's reasons, Gen. Halleck's order or clamor against him, till he passed Cape Henry, ten days ago, and then made his report under a lull sense that he had been treated nujustly.

It may be stated that Gen. Sherman refused to recognize the rebel State authorities until after his first interview with Gen. Johnston, when he received the orders of Gen. Weltzel, issued while the President was in Richmond, and recognizing the rebel State authorities of Virginia.

He then notified Johnson that he would pursue the same course as to the other rebel State subhorities with recard to alarver. He has re-

He then notified Johnson that he would pursue the same course as to the other rebel State authorities with regard to elavery. He has repeatedly recognized the validity of the emancipation proclamation and the laws of Congress on that entject, and did not deem it necessary in order to render them valid that he should so estate in convention. As for the truce, it was all to our advantage.

While it was pending twelve miles of railroad was built, reads repaired, and supplies transported, and General Wilson was moving to occupy strategic points in the South.

Washington, May 21.

while it was peeding twelve miles of railroad was built, road repaired, and supplies transported, and General Wileon was moving to occupy strategic points in the South.

Washington was moving the Washington special says the delegation from North Carolina now in that the reservithe the party known during the war as the conservative party in that State, was in reality composed mainly of Union men who were compelled to assume the guise of opposition to the ultra advocates of secession, and that two years ago Gov. Vance was elected to his position as a professed representative of that party, but that he betrayed those who placed him in power by becoming the tool of Davis.

The first step taken in North Carolina for reconstruction will be the appointment of a military Governor, under whose call a State Convention shall meet, and devine measures for the proper amendment of the State officers and members of Congress.

General Sheridan's new command virtually repersedes General Canby in command of the Missishppi.

Gen. Canby has been assigned to the com-

mand of the Department of the Gulf, which eral of the army. The Da of the Guit is considerably extended include several States heretofore in nded in other espartments.

This action, so far as it relates to General
nks, is of a purely military character, and is
t done as the result of the labors of any in-

A special to the World says: The detention of Jeff, Davis at Fort Monroe is in the expectation that some time will clapse before all the evidence of his compilicity in the assassination conspiracy is collected. He will, in all probability, be indicted for treason by the grand jury sitting at Alexandia. New York, May 22.

The Herald's Augusta, Ga. correspondent gives an account of the occupation of that city by our troops. Gen. Molincaux, of New York tores, and forty-five thousand dollars in A part of Jeff Davis's spelle train was cap-

The Commercial's Nashville despatch reports the capture of the robel Gov. Harris of Tencerse, and \$600,000 belonging to the State Treasury, the State archives, and all the State

onds.
The published correspondence between Gov.
The published correspondence between Gov.
The published correspondence between Gov.
The published correspondence of the Chattanooga
all productions of the Control of the Control
on group of repair to Augusta, including twenty-An Indianapolis Despatch says about thirty ndiana regiments will be mustered out within

Special to the Tribune says Gen. Sheridan left for Texas last evening. It is understood that has anthority to reject such tro ups as may be allable in the Western Department and trans

ong in service that he had no time to make a peech master of himself, which he regretted or the sake of this occasion.

President Johnson, in granting respite to the udiana conspirators, said be was only carrying in a purpose of Mr. Liacoln, and it must not at themse a present at

n as a precedent.
erick Seward has had his wounds dressed Frederick Seward has had his wounds dressed again without any apprehended hemorrage. His condition is considered favorable. Gen. F. Biair is urged for a place in the cablet, while his brother Mortgomery is also urged for the War Department.

The Herald's special cave: The new amnesty proclamation will apply to all who did not avail themselves of President Lincoln's, and will be more strict in its provisions.

Hon. Jere Clemens, U. S. ex Senstor from Alabama, died at his residence in this city this morning at 734 o'clock, of congestion of the lungs. FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.

have not been removed.

The robel General Wheeler and staff composed of following officers, Col. 8. Johnson Cilere, Captain Ronkle, inspector-General and Captains Hudson and Biglow, were removed in the Clyde this morning to the gunboat A. H. Stephens and Post Master General can were also removed from the Clyde this moon to the gunbeat Tuscarora, which left Fort Delaware as is presumed. A large Fort Delaware as is presnmed. A lamber of colored servants accompanied soners since their capture. But an order till lesned reduces them to an exceeding

The rest of the servants have procured trans-The rest of the servants have produced transportation to Richmond.

Newbern, N. C., May 13.

Citizens who fied into the interior of the State when our army cutered Newbern are now returning to pay their taxes to the United States Tax Collectors, and to obtain possession of their former property, under President Lincoln's american management.

ty proclamation.
They are a good class of people, who as a neral thing have taken no stock in the rebel-Eleven tons of documents and archives belonging to the late robel confedenacy, arrived here from Buleigh last night, under a strong gourd, and leave this morning for Washington, where they will be examined. (Special Despatch to the Louisville Jour

CHICAGO, May 22. investigation the report proved to be well-ionned. It is thought they were brought out there to be buried, but the drayman and those employed to do the work got frightened and ran away. The affair is undergoing investigaan away. The affair is undergoing navocation. The guilty parties will be severely pun-

isled.

A meeting was called to-night for the purpose of making preparations for the Fourth of July. The celebration will be the grandest ever witnessed in this city.

Chaplain E S. Peake, of the 28th Wisconsin, is there procuring aid for the refugees of the Southwest. He reports the greatest destitution prevailing. In one week two men, two hondred and thirty-two women, and five hundred. dred and thirty-two women, and five hundred and forty-eight children applied for relief. The Chaplain has his beadquarters at Little Rock, Arkhusas. Cast off clothing belonging to women and children will be gladly received by Mrs. H. W. Cobb, refugee office 203 South Clark street, and forwarded to Little Rock. Immerse contributions to the North Sultury Fair have just been received here di-rect from Europe. Every nationality in the Old World will be represented in this immense and noble enterprise.

Mail matter is now received at the Hilton Head post-office department daily for Rich-nond, Petersburg, Charleston, Mobile, and ther points couth. NEW YORK, May 22.

mona, recessors, charleston, Mobile, and other points coult.

A Nashville special to the Times says: It is reported that Isham G. Harris lecaptured. It is certain some State archives are captured, and all the State bonds, together with \$600,000 in specie, belonging to the State Treasury.

The Commercial's Washington special says: A number of important witnesses for the procecution arrived here last night. The expectation that the t-fal will terminate this week will hardly be realized. The defence will be formi dable. Reverdy Johnson will chiefly occupy himself with rebutting the evidence to the testimony implicating Jeff Davis and the Richmond leaders. It is believed that the captured rebel archives will furnish much information about the conspiracy. A special to the Post, dated Washington, says: The counsel for the prisoners in the cou-spiracy case have summoned about two hnn-

dred witnesses.

The average pay due each man is two hundred and fifty doilars, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every one in both

Sheridan goes to Texas, with orders to de-troy and lay waste the country, if the rebels ervist in holding out. The North Carolina delegation are having

attifactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the total abolition of slavery as a condition precedent to a restoration of clvil power in the State.

Gen. Banka was not removed for any political consideration. Gen. Grant deepatched him for reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of reconsideration. for reasons, and of reconsideration.

Washington, May 22. Dr. Verdi, physician to Mr. Seward, who was

called after the attempted assassination, testi-fied as to the condition of the persons there wounded. He said that on that night he thought the wounds of the Secretary mortal. The Secretary was at the time improving from his former accident.

The Secretary was at the time improving from his former accident.

Lieut. Bartiett, who was a prisoner in Libby Prison in Reptember, 1863, and in December, 1864, testified that he observed that the prison was mined with the intention to blow it np. A large torpedo was buried nuder the building. Several persons said that it had been mined in case Col. Dahligren's raid should succeed in reaching Richmond.

Col. Treat testified to having brought to Washington a number of boxes said to contain

Col. Treat testified to having bronght to Washington a number of boxes said to contain archives of the late Confederate States.

Mr. Hall testified that he opened the boxes, and here identified the paper found in one of them. It was a letter addressed to President Jeff Davir, dated at Montgomery, White Sniphur Springs, Va., in which the writer says that he now offers his services to the Confederacy, and is willing to proceed to rid the country of its deadliest enemies, and all he asked was the necessary papers to give him travelling facilities within the Confederate States. He says he is well acquainted in the Northern State; that he is a Lieuvenant in Duke's command; he also says that he was in Morgan's raid, and finding a good opportunity to escape, he ran the ganni-

ill proceed to ild my country of some of her addlest enemies, by striking at the very are blood of those who seek to enchain her on while in the jurisdiction of this covernment.

I am perfectly familiar with the North, and feel souldent I can excente anything I nucertake. I am still in General Duke's command. I was in the raid last rummer, under Morgan. I and all except 23 officers were prisoners, but, finding a good opportunity while being taken to piken, I made my escape from them in the garb of a citizen. I attempted to pass out through the mountains, but finding that impossible, narrowly escaping two or three times being retaken, directed my course North and West through Canada. By the assistance of Colonel Hi come. I succeeded in making my was through the blockade, and having taken the yellow fever at Bermuda, I have been rendered unfit for service since my arrival. If I do an thing for you, I shall expect your inlicentificated in return. If you give this, I can render you and my country very important service. Let me hear from you soon. I am anxions to be doing comething, and, having no command at processin-all, on each na short time. I would desire to have

a personal inferview with you, to perfect arrangements before starting.

I am, very respectfully, vonr servant.

Address me at the Springs, in hospitat.
On the above letter was the following indersement: "Brief of letter without signature. Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Hon. Secretary of War.

B. H. Harrason, Private Secretary.

Received November 29, 1864. Record hook., 1864.

1864. By order of J. A. CAMPBELL, A. S. War." BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-A PROCLAMATION. Whereas by a proclamation of the President on the 11th day of April last certain ports of the United States therein specified which had previously been subject to blockade, were for the objects of public safety deplaced in conform-

as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war, for trading or attempting to trade with the enomy, and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do horehy declare and make known, that the United States of America do United States, do not each occurre and make known, that the United States of America do henceforth desavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges, and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, that all each offendenders will be held and dealt with as pirates. It is also ordered, that all restrictions in a second of the second of the United States cast of the Mississippi river, save those relating to coatrabands of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of the enemy, and to 25 percent upon purchases of cotton are removed. All the provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under proper officers. In witness whereof I have herenuto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this the twenty-second day of May, in the year

of America the eighty-ninth.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the Presdent.
W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State. W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State.

8r. Louis, May 22.

The department headquarters received despatches from Fort Scott, Kansas, announcing the eutrender of Colonel Taylor, commander of all the guerillas in Southwest Missouri and Notthwest Arkansas. The rolls of his entire command are now being made out. They surreader all horses, arms, equipments, and take the costh.

Bushwhackers are also coming into Lexington, Glasgow, Macon City, and other places, de-ilvering themselves np, and taking the oath. The prospects are that bushwhacking will soon cease in Missouri.

New York, May 22 The Tribnne's special says: It is stated that the Government has recently obtained a private letter of Jeff Davis, clearly implicating him in

letter of Jeff Davis, clearly implicating him in the assassination conspiracy.

The Herald eava: General Sickles was officially received on the 5th ult. by the President of Columbia, as Special Evroy to the government of that Republic from the President of the United States. A number of Columbian Senatore, Representatives, and military men were present on the occasion, and addresses were made by General Sickles and the President, in which the most friendly feelings of each government for the other were expressed.

A Washington special to the Express says: The President is reported as recalling General Banks, on account of cotton speculations, and, also, as being very indignant at the conduct of the Cuban officials, respecting the rebei ram the Cuban officials, respecting the rebei ram Stonewall. A despatch has been sent to Madrid

on the subject.

The Trihnue's Washington special says: The large rewards for the capture of Booth and Harrold are to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of War upon the completion of the trials. The report of the special commission sent to The report of the special commission sent to examire the charges against Generals Banks and Hurlbut is said to be very damaging to their characters as officers and gentlemen, and fully justifies the removal of both. An order has been issued assigning General Logan to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. General Hazen, of the 2d division, succeeds General Logan in command of the 15th corps.

Hon. John Cavode, who has been taking a great interest in our prisoners, is here, and sate that Recretary Stanton has ordered transportation for all our prisoners remaining South Those at Jacksonville, Florids, and the last of the Andersonville prisoners amount to 3,000. The Surgeon-General has sent two hospital beats for 500 of the worst cases.

The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondent cars. General Wheeler saked and avenued.

General Wheeler asked and expected says: General Wheeler asked and expected to be paroled under the armistice granted by General Sherman, but Col. Pritchard couldn't see it. Instead of accepting the terms of the truce and laying down his arms, Wheeler undertook to keep up the war by fighting his way through the cuntry, and the Colonel decided that his case must be settled by higher than his authority.

that his case must be settled by higher than his authority.

New York, May 22.

Gen. Sheridan and staff, who arrived in this city to-day, left this evening for Cinciunati, on his way Senth, having been appointed to the command of the Department of Texas. He will at once assume control of the troops in the southwest together with such addition acvalry forces as the exigencies of the service may require to be placed at his disposal. The cavalry forces commanded by Gen. Sheridan will be under Gen Merritt during the coning review. In the absence of Gen. Crook it is understood that Generals Custar and Merritt will join Gen. Sheridan in the West.

The following officers comprise the staff of

Sheridan in the West.
The following officers comprise the staff of Gen. Sheridan: Gen. Forsyth, chief of staff; Col. Newhall, Adjutant General; Major Lee Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Forsyth, and Majors Gillespie, Allen, Moore, and Kipp.

Washington, May 22.
Secretary Seward was at the State Department this morning for a short time, attending to efficial duties.

F. W. Seward continues to improve, and is now able to read newspapers.

r w. Seward convinces to improve, and is now able to read newspapers.

Gen. Sheridan left last evening for New York, on reute to his new command, which includes all the armies west of the Mississiopi.

Carby's command has been enlarged, and the department of Banks submerged within it, thus relieving Gen. B, who reports to the Adjutant-General. WASHINGTON, May 22.

b Ges. Sherman was before the Committee on Conduct of the War to day for some time. He gave an elaborate review of considerable length of his negotiations with Joe Johnston, accompanied by full explanations interposed it, it is said with some comments on the premature manner, in which a summary of correspondence was given to the public. manner, in which a summary of correspondence was given to the public.

Gen. Sherman has also written a letter, which will be published ha a short time, giving the details, with proper comments, as to the manner in which he has been treated by certain of the

in which he has been washington anthorities.

New York, May 23 in which he has been treated by certain of the Washington anthorities.

New York, May 23

The Herald's Mobile correspondent says the rebel fleet in the Tombigbee river. Consisting of 12 vessels, was surrendered to Com Simpson, fleet captain of the Weet Gulf Squadron, on the 9th inst. Two Commodores and fifteen other officers of the rebel navy surrendered with their vessels, and were paroled.

"Col. George Dras, of Gen. Beanregard's staff, let in charge of his headquarters at Selma, has arrived at Mobile, having been captured and paroled. He is going North. He expresses himself as thoroughly disgusted with the rebel service, and says he has learned, from the sad experience of the past four years, the goodness, as well as the greatness, of the old Union.

A large unmber of the citizens of Dailas county assembled at Belms on the 10th instant and passed resolutions requesting the Governor of Alsbama te call the Legislature together with a view to the restoration of the State to her lormer position in the Union.

Judge Boyd, an infimential citizen, made a short address, in which he said he had decided two questions, secsetion and slavery, and both adversely to the Sonth. He counselled concilisation and moderation, and said it greatly depended on the generosity and magnanimity of the victors as to whether concllistion and her-mony would be permanent and sub-statulal. These are the sentiments of the popic general Lee's own handwriting. Another box is marked official reports of bettles A. and I. G. The box labeled writing. Another box is marked official reports of bettles A. and I. G. The box labeled wirlings of the rebel government, as some of the despathen are supposed to pertain to the exercise zero of the history of the recent workings of the rebel dovernment, as some of the despathen are supposed to pertain to the exercise zood deal of the history of the recent workings of the rebel dovernment, as some of the rebel power some of the despathens are supposed to pertain to the exercise zero call in the feet of the re

mony would be permanent and substantial, them.

These are the sentiments of the people gen-

Some of Capt. Travis's breech loading can mon had been uncarthed from a cometery in Macou, and the soldiers finding them had asked termission to take them and present them to the States of indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The Tribune's Washington special has the neast, in the review Tuesday.

It has transpired that the forthcoming Pres

detital proclamation will not permit toya negross to vote.
Returning robels are becoming quite arrogart in Virginia Many ignore the organizaiton of West Virginia and the administration
of Governor Pierpont. Trouble is anticipated
from them.
A special to the Times from Washington, 224,
says: There is no doubt that Davis will be tried
in Washington for treason.
A special to the World on the 22d says: The
countels for the defence in the conspiracy trial
have supposned witnesses from every part of
the country, and will number near 250.
The following is the letter sent by C. C. Clay
to Gen. Wilson, surrendering himself:
LAGRANGE, GA. May 10, 1865, 4 P. M. LAGRANGE, GA. May 10, 1865,4 P. M.

Major Gen. Wi'son, U. S. A., Macon Ga. GENERAL: I have just seen a proclamation from the President of the United States, off-ring a reward of \$10,000 for my arrest on a charge f having, with others therein named, incited and conconcted the murder of the late Presi-

Conscions of my innocence, I am unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and so confi-dent of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation upon the full, fair, and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as practicable to Macon to deliver myself up to your enatody. I am, respectfully. soon as practicable to Macon to deliver mysel ap to your enstody. I am, respectfully. C. C. CLAY, JR. P. S. This will be delivered by Hon. P. Phil

The Committee on the Conduct of the War The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day adjourned sine die, submitting their report to the Secretary of the Senate.

Gen. Pleasanton says the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of Gen. Meace Birney says the same about his corps, stating that while Gen. Meade was liked as a man he was not recarded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume the responsibility required by the position which he occupied. General Howe states that in his opinion the rank and file oil the army den't regard General Meade as possessed of that zeal, activity, and energy necessary to carry on the war, but he admits that most of the corps commanders would probably say that Meade was better qualified for the position he now holds than Gen. Sherman. He (Gen. Deubleday) says there has been always a great deal of favoritism in the army of the Potomic. No man who is an anti-slavery man or anti-McClellan can expect decent treatment in that army as at present constituted.

General Warren says that after the battle of Gettysburg the army was deprived of many of its best commanders.

counded, and Meade was made commander of the army. Since that time the corps command ers have not been equal to their positions, and, consequently, in the main, been less effective in Fisher expedition, say that, from all the testi-mony before them, the determination of Batter not to assault the fort seems to have been fairly justified by all the facts and circumstances

hen or afterwards known. Mrs. Lincoln and family are expected here morrow night. They intend to make this tv their future home.
Dr. G. Holland, of the Springfield (Mass.) Remblican, is in Springfield, Illinois, procuring materials for the life of Abraham Lincoln. This work will have the sanction of the most inti-mate personal and political friends of the do-The mammoth ox General Grant, weighing

The mammoth ox General Grant, weighing 4,650 ponnds, has arrived for exhibition at the Fair. It is thought he will add \$5,000 to the treasury. The proceeds of this exhibition in the East amounted to \$10,000.

A wretch by the name of Prindiville was sent to the State Prison to-day for one year, having been found guilty of committing a rape on a young married woman. oung married woman.

Four villains named Thos. Connolan, Joseph Inpt. John Hoffman, and Joe Doore, are on rial, charged with a most brutal and inhuman rape upon the body of a young girl, whom they had decoyed to a hole in this city, when each of

the fiends, as the complainant states, outraged her person by brute force.

A diabolical plan was discovered to-day, by A distolled plan was discovered to-day, by which is revealed a shocking state of depravity. A girl fifteen years of age, beantiful and intelligent, was rescued from the hands of two willy women, who had enemared her in a den of infamy, at the request of a gray-headed but wealthy old sconndrel.

other flags. Some of them were n-w, the stars of gold gleaming in the sun, and these contrasted strongly with the flags borne in the procession, tattered in lattle, or mere shreds. Others were thickly covered with names and dates of battles, where victories were won by these prond veterals. The flag-staffs were decorated with flowers, and very many bonquets hang from the muzzles of their muskets.

The review is spoken of as the greatest that has taket place on this continent. It was a grand affair, and suggestive of the trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

Say Francisco, May 22

victories of the Army of the Potomac.

San Francisco, May 22
General McDowell has convened a military commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of Hoge, alias Enson, arrested in November last off Panama while attempting to selve the steamer Salvador. They were brought bither on the steam frigate Lancaster several mouths ago, and have been confined at Fort Albatrose in this harbor. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be irrefragable.

Three companies of the 7th regliment of California volunteers sailed for Arizona to day.

The Himalayan ship Polynesian brings Sandwich Island dates to May 15. Some boisterous midshipmen of the British ship Cilos caused great leelings of indignation among the Americans at Honolnin by removing the national encans at Honolpin by removing the national ensign from the American Legation, amid the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. The Cap-tain of Clies compelled the midshipmen to restore the flag, and make a public apology, alter expressing his own regret at the occu

restore the flag, and make a public apology, alter expressing his own regret at the occurrence.

New York, May 23

The gunboat Rhode Island, from Pensacola and Mobile Point of the 16th, has arrived.

The St. Marks and Tallahasese surrendered to our forces on the 9th, and the steamer Spray to Lieutenant Gibson, of the Mahaska, on the 11th inst.

The Democrat of yesterday says: In addition to Dr. Blackhurn's plan to introduce fever by way of Bermuda and Halifax, the conspirators also decided to send to Liverpool about \$100,000 worth of new clothing, after having it infected with small pox and yellow fever, to be imported to the United States, and a large quantity of them was to be delivered as a present to the Sanitary Commission.

The Tribune's Washington special says: A gentleman who left Richmond at the beginning of the war has lately returned there. He was received by very few of his old acquaintances. Meeting one, with whom he was formerly intimate, he asked why he didn't recognize an old friend. The answer was, "We do not consider such as you our friends." Another gentleman, who formerly lived in Fredericksburg, istely sent his family to that place, intending to make it his home. He has since received a letter from his wife, saying that it will be exceedingly unpleasant to them to remain there, as the feeling against them was hitenee.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Mr. Dana has gone down to Fortiess Mouroe to

The Commercial's Washington special says:
Mr. Dana has gone down to Fortness Monroe to
give personal orders as to what is to be done
with Joif Davis and those of his suite who were

give personal orders as to what is to be done with Jeff Davis and those of his suite who were captured.

The Timea's Raleigh special, dated the 18th, save: The records of the rebei War Department, surrendered by Johnston, reached here on the 16th. There are eighty-three boxes, and the iotal weight is probably eight tons. They filled six wagona. One box, marked papers and books, General Lee's headquarters, contained the original drafts of Lee's reports of battles and campaings and other papers of some importance. The original report of the Gettysburg battle was found in it, besides several other manuscripts in General Lee's own handwriting. Another box is marked official reports of battles A and I. G. The box labeled telegraph and telegraph books will undoubtedly give a good deal of the history of the recent workings of the rebel Government, as some of the despatches are supposed to pertain to the secret service. Large boxes containing flags and colors captured from different regiments of our army are also included in the iot.

A Washington letter announces the arrival of the rebel archives. A strong force has been detailed to examine it at once, as it is not improbable that strong proof may be secured of the complicity of Davis and his associates with the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Additional particulars have also been procured from Canada, and there are strong indications that Davis will be tried as accessory to the late President's murder.

The Herald's Macon correspondent says: The people of the interior of Georgis are rapidly settling themselves into a condition of peace.

Forage and provisions are heing brought into the pisce, occasioned by the Union troops. The

brether, and sister, and wife of C. C. Clay, re-main on board the Clade, and it is thought they will be sent South this evening, as orders are being received from the War D-partment, pro-hithline them from soles North dbiting them from going North.

The parting between Davis and his family is scribed to be of an extremely affecting nature oring which the feelings of the once ambition and desperate nebel leader were completely

WASHINGTON, May 23. The control idea is that the number of troops comprising the Army of the Potemac reviewed to day is about 75,600. The negro troops were not in the procession. From the portleo of the Treasury Department the flag of the treasury guard was displayed, the lower portlyn tattered and torn not by battle, but by the shoe of Booth, the assarsin, as he jumped from the box to the stage on the night of the assarsination. A placerd stated this fact, and it attracted much attention.

Official intelligence has been received of the urrender of the St. Marks, Tallehassee, and the steamer Spray.

Gen. Grant, with an orderly only, rode ont or Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon. Crowls of people on the sidewalks cheered him. He lifted his hat in compliment.

TORONTO, May 23.

There was an examination irates to day in the case of Dr. Blackburn, veills we fever infamy. The decision is promisen. Washington, May 23.

A more beautiful day for the purposes of the grand military review could not have been asked than this has been. The recent heavy rains had cooled and puiffed the atmosphere and cleaned the streets. The sun shone brightly but merelfully throughout the day, and all nature was happen.

il nature was happy.
At daylight the streets were already throughd At daylight the streets were already througed with pedestrians seeking favorable positions to witness the military pageant, and at 8 o'clock every available spot along the route was taken up by the anxions spectators. Windows and honestops were througed, imprompti stands were erected on the sidewalks, and the intersections of the streets were crowded. Guards were stationed along the outer line of the payements to prevent any encroachment upon the streets which, from curbstone to curbstone, were completely occupied by the military procession.

In the vicioity of the White House the scene was brilliant and gay in the extreme. Here were assembled upon and near the stands the ellie of the country. At twenty-live minutes past nine o'clock the head of the moving column, led by General Meade, passed the main stand, but as yet none of the reviewing offliers had appeared, and it was nearly ten o'clock bead appeared, and it was nearly ten o'clock be ore the President arrived. A few minutes af tewards General Grant, General She the members of the Cabinet to k their position by the side of and around the President The column of cavalry continued

of four or five thousand upon the north side of the capital grounds, and, as the procession

the officers bouquets and wreaths of flowers and One of the stirring incidents of the day hap-One of the stirring incidents of the day happened just after the President and Gen. Geant
had taken their positions upon the stand. The
gallant Gen. Custar at this time entered the
square at the head of his division upon a magnificent blooded stallion. A lady threw a
large wreath to the General, which he caught.
His charger at once took fright, reared,
and plungce and dashed away with his rider at
almost breakpeck speed, running nearly the almost breakneck speed, running nearly the whole length of the square before Gen. Custar bad gained control of him. As the horse made his first plunge Gen. Custar's hat flow off and he lost his sword, which, at the moment, was laying loosely across his lap and left arm. He held on to the wreath with his right hand and

held on to the wreath with his right hand and managed his hore with his left.

This whole affair was witnessed by thousands of spectators, who were enchained breathlessly by the thrilling evenl and for a time for the perilons position of the heave officer, and as he rede back to the head of his column round npon round of hearty applause greeted him, the reviewing officers goining in it.

The paneramic view from the Treasury lot, looking down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol was among the grandest the eyeever looked upon, and especially, when the infantry had fully occupied the svenue and illuminated it with flashing steel.

It would be impossible to give full details of It would be impossible to give full details of

the various military corps, dimensions, etc., as they appeared in the procession. Eighty thon-sand troops, comprising what is left here of the Potomac army, passed in review to day.

To-morrow General Sherman's army, esti-The city is all alive this evening and bands of music are passing through the streets, playing patriotic airs—among them Dixle—and

It is understood that General Sherman chicas that he acted in his correspondence with Gen. Johnston on the opinions formed by official intercorrse with the late President Lincoln as regards the restoration of the Southern States, and also on the late President's course in inviting the rebel Legislature of Virginia to reassemble in Richmond.

hie in Richmond.

He further was naware of any such order as was published by the Department here, which was written by President Liucoln on the night of the 3d of March, and directed to Gen. Grant, in which Mr. Liucoln briefly defined the relations of the compranding conservation to the compranding conservation. ilons of the commanding generals to the civil powers of government. General Sherman, it is said, is very auxious to have his official report published and the ev leence he gave before the Committee ou the Conduct of the War. The committee were very favorably increased with his evidence.

NEW YORK, May 24. New York, May 24.

North Carolina correspondents of the Herald continue to furnish interesting accounts of the progress of events in that State, attendant on the efforts of the clitzens with the assistance of Gen. Schofield and his army to re-organize society and restore civil government.

Three candidates for Governor have already been named, and the supporters of each are preparing to establish their claims. reparing to establish their claims. Gen. Schoueld, on the 15th inst, issued another order in regard to the colored people, in-lorming them that the acquirement of their freedom imposes obligations which they must meet, as well as conferring on them the boon of

meet, as well as conferring on them the boon of freedom, and they are told that they will not be supported in Idluces, but must labor for the support of themselves and their families.

The Herald's correspondent says: The camp where Jeff Davis was captured was situated in a plue forest on the side of the Abbyville road, about one mile from Irwinsville, Irwin country, Georgia. It consisted of a large wall-tent, containing only the arch usitor and his family and an ordinary dy containing the male portion of the caravan. Surronnding and contiguous to these were two common army wagens and two ambulances and several horses and mules, with the usual amount of camp paraphranalia, such as saddles, bridles, haruess, cooking mensils, &cc.

as eaddles, bridles, harvess, cooking ntensils, &c.
Davis himself and P. M. Keagan, with the two Colonels Lubback and Johnson, ald-decamps, had only overtaken the party the night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga.. where they had remined to settle some business, as they say, while Mrs. Davis, with the children and servants, had pushed forward under the protection and escort of Private Secretary Harrison and a few faithfu!, such as Lieut. Hathaway, Midshipman Howell, and about twenty servants and old soldiers.

It was probably at or very near Washnigton where Davis dismissed his escort and divided the spoils under the most pressing circumstances. spoils under the most pressing circumstances, some of Stoneman's cavalry were hard np in him and he concluded to deceive them by let-

him and he concluded to deceive them by let-ting them follow the body of cavalry while he and his friends travelled incog, across the coun-try and joined his family.

When Resgam asked permission to accompany Davis to Washington, and expressed his obliga-tions on receiving it, General Wilson said to him: "You are nnder no obligations to me, sir, for I should have sent you whether you wanted to go or not. You are a civilian, and he (Davis) is a prisoner, both military and civil."

mies of the United States, before they can practice, preach, or hold office.

The work on the Atlanta railroad is progressing rapidly. Guerrillas in that section have almost entirely disappeared.
General Hobson, of Kentacky, refused to receive the surrender of Champ Ferguson and other notorious guerrilias. He has notified them to leave his district immediately.

New York, May 24. The steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool the 0th, is coming up.

The Times' Washington special says: Th new revolue commissioner. Mr. Orton, will euter upon his dules on the 1st of July.

Mr. Seward will give his teetimony in the conspiracy trial next Thursday. He now directs allais in the State Department. Major-General Logan has been put in command of the army of Tennessee. mand of the army of Tennessee.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: The elder Blair was called before the grand jury of Chief Justice Carter, United States Courts, and testified as to the acts of treason committed by Jeff Davis. They agreed to report the true bill. This action is understood to be in conformity with the wishes of the administration.

he stranger America brings Savannah dates The Savannah Herald has late ades from Augusta. The country between Savannah and Augusta filled with rebel paroled solates returning me. Nearly all the planters have put in rgc amounts of seed, mostly corn, rye, and

getables Some have planted cotton—the tin four years. But few slaves have skedad-Great grief and excitement was caused in Apgusta on the an ouncement of the capture of Jeff Davis. A wagon containing \$240,000 in specie, belonging to the robel Government, was found in a hy-way and turned over to General Molinery. Molinenx.

General Gilmore has issued an order declar General Gilmore has beened an order declar-ing pull and void the proclamations issued that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, and to be protected in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry by the Government.

Mempins, May 22, via Cairo, May 24. Cotton active, at 31c. for middling
The city is full of paroled rebels, and Gen
ornest is expected here to day. The America:
ionroe Doctrine Association has been revived

Monroe Doctrine Association has been revived and is working actively.
Gen. Orters is expected here
The Bulletin says the news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being he din all parts of the State, and streamous exertions are being made to bring Alabama back huo the Union.

The meeting was largely attended. Petitions are circulating all through Northern Alabama for the appointment of a Military Governor.
The steamer Carter takes 900 bales of cotton from here to Cincinnati.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal Leaguery 1985]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] In conversation with a gentleman from Kansas, and connected with the press of the State, I icain that never was there such a flattering prospect for the material and moral developments of the resources of that country as at the present time. The crops are extensive and look healthy. Buchwhackers and despecadoes are summarily disposed of before Jubge Levit. Otheny and Colonel Junnings, of Jaynawking notoriety, fought a duel, in which the former is reported to have been wounded.

The English residents and the St. George's Society celebrated the Queen's Brithday at a grand barquet given this eveng. It was a recherche siliat.

A clothing store on one of the principal streets, CHICAGO, May 21.

A clothing store on one of the principal streets, A clothing store on one of the principal streets, was broken hito last night, and robbed of two the usand dollars worth of goods.

The celebrated Russian violinist, Mme. Helen DeKatow, gives a performance here to morrow n ght, in conjunction with Max Strakosch's concert troupe.

A National Convention of miners and mannagement will be in company to the concert of the contract of t

working community.

Carjeuler's celebrated pointing of the Emancjation Proclamation before the Cablact, will
be on exhibition during the great Saultary Fair.

Art critics proncuree it most splendid.

Mrs Lincoln and family have arrived, and
have taken rooms at one of the hotels. Her
a r v.i was not the signal of any public demonstration of welcome. tration of welcome.

We had another bright day for the review The fieth arrivals this morning augmented the already large number of strangers who had visuallied Washington to witness the grand military parade. The tastefully decorated stands near lied Washington to witness the grand military parade. The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Marsion were again occupied by President Johnson and Cabinet and Lientenaut-Gereral Grant, together with distinguished army and navy officers, chiefs of the executive burreans, the diplomatic corps and families, and others. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than vesterday, this locality being the most attractive. The Army of the Tenuessee moved from the Capital at 9 A M., proceeding toward the Executive Marsion. At the head of the clammode General Sherman, who was veciferansly effected all along the lines. The greedings of this hero was in the highest degree enthusiastic. He had lyan presented with two large wreaths of c's neck. The other hung noon his own shoulder. Major General Sherman accompanied by Major General Howard. followed General Legan and staff. He ve Gov. Pierponi statis from here to morrow for Richmond to put into operation the new State government of Virginia. He has the assurance of President Johnson that there will be no interference on the part of the military authorities with his administration of affairs nuless each interference is requested by the anthorities for the preservation of order.

General Castar has been assigned to the command of the Department of Arkanesa and Missouri.

General Castar has been assigned to the command of the Department of Arkanesa and Missouri.

General Sherman, in his testimony before the Cammittee on the Conduct of the War, presented the committee with a copy of his chief-li report of his campaign in North Carolina.

It is understood that General Sherman claims that he acted in his correspondence with Gen. Johnston on the opinions formed by official intercorres with the late President Lincoln as regards the restoration of the Southern States, and also on the late President course in invitating the rebel Legislature of Virginia to reassem. all heavily loaded with commissary supplies including chickens. A coor, a dog, and a goa were comfortably fastened to three of the sad ller. These were the pat; of the soldiers. Black clies. These were the pets of the soldiers. Black soldiers of the largest size were riding versemall moles, their feet nearly touching the ground, which was regarded as a comic scenic cornection with this part of the display, and caused great langhter. An interesting feature in the parade was the exhibition of flags and

in the parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various patterns, some of them entirely new, others torn by bullets and were reduced to streds, while others, as to material, were faded by exposure to the weather, or blacketed by the smoke of battle. Several staffs were carried from which the flags had been shot away. All the spearheads were ornamented with flowers.

It was remarked, as in contrast to the Army of the Potomac, that the troops composing the armies of Georgia and Tennessee were the widebilm felt hats of regulation pattern. Their appearance, in all respects, was equal to that of armics of Georgia and Tennessee wore the widebilm feit bats of regnalston pattern. Their ap1-terance, in all respects, was equal to that of
the Army of the Potomac. Notwithstanding
they had performed more marching service,
their movements were much admired and applanded. The commander of each army and
corps and division, attended by one staff officer,
dismounted, after passing the General ic-chier,
and joined him. until his corps or division passed the reviewing stand, when he joined his
command. The brigade bands, or consolilated
field music turned out, and played as their brigades passed. One band to each division performed during the march from the Capitol to
the Treasury building. After the troops passed
the reviewing officers they were marched to
their respective quarters.
Secretary Seward, notwithstanding his severe
physical stiliction, took a deep interest in the
review. Gen. Angur made him comfortable,
and finnished him with a good position at the
headquarters of the defences of Washington,
that he might witness the grand military display. The armies of Tennessee and Georgia
occupied six hours in passing, the same length
of time required yesterday for the review of the
Army of the Potomac.

New York, May 21.

President Johnson has respectfully declined

Army of the Potomac.

New York, May 24.

President Johnson has respectfully deslined the proffered coach and span of horses tendered him by the merchants of this city, for the reson that he has ever held that those occupying high official positions should not accept such presents. He asks, however, that he may be permitted to retain the parchment conveying the sentiments of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from friends and loval citizens.

A special to the Post says: It is understood all the rebel officers concerned in the attrolous starvation of our prisoners will be excluded from the benefit of the amnesty proclamation; also the Fort Pillow murderers. It will also break up the great landed estates by requiring all possessing such to take the oath of allegiance. The friends of General Sherman and Secretary Stanton are endeavoring to reconcile the former to the latter.

General Wilson, in a letter to Gov. Brown, who had complained of the collapse of the currency and the great distress of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that these evils were caused by treason, insurerection, and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and car-

wanted to go or not. You we a civilian, and to (Davis) is a prisoner, both military and civil."

Min Clav remarked, jocularly, that as abe brought in her hashand she would claim the reward offered for him, to which Mrs. Davis responded, "His one hundred thousand dollars would be considerable of an amount of pocket money to a poor unfortunate; now I sad up to horee, certrage eliver-ware, and jewellery for what little money I had, and that has been stolen from me."

Mr. Stephens was arrested on the plantation, only a short distance from Atlants, by a squad of Gen Upton's men, under a Captain and staff officer, whose names I have forgotten. He made no effort to escape, hut was found at his bose, quietly smoking hir meerscham. He had no companions but two negroes and a dog, and lived almost entirely solitude.

Stephene said to me that when he went to Hampton Roads in company with Judge Campbell and Hon. R. M. T. Honter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not bell and Hon. R. M. T. Honter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not bell and Hon. R. M. T. Honter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not bell and Hon. R. M. T. Honter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not to companions that when he went to have not be mission failed.

Cincinnating the despatch says a bill was litted on the branches. The men who have call of their accomplies to act again as the Legislature of the Siste, and again that they was litted the war and carried on the permission of the President have a made accept the just penalty of the crime that will be deal with accordingly, and if any person prequipment of the permission of the President have a made accept the pist penalty of the crime that will be deal with accordingly, and if any person prequipment of the permission of the President have a made

New York, May 24.
The Tribune's special says: The President will occupy the executive office at the White Hones. He will not make it his residence until

antnmn.
The World's Washington special correspon ent ays he has had a conversation with a gentleman just from Texas who claims to be thoroughly informed as to Kirby Smith's army. He says Smith's forces are composed of shapeless and Inharmonious elements belonging to Price's and Taylor's and Magrader's commands. The and Taylor's and Magruder's commands. The army is formidable in numbers if not in spirit. At the last date there were inscribed on the army rolls one hundred and five thousand names, which, deducting for sick and absent, hrings the actual number of Smith's command to something like eighty-five thousand men, of whom ten thousand should be deducted for teamsters and other fighting men. Of these eventy-five thousand men, forty-five thousand colly belong to infantry; the balance enlisted as cavalry or mounted infantry, which are represented to be excellently provided with horse, and are in a perfect state of discipline. The army is represented to be thoroughly supplied with ammunicion and provisions.

and are in a perfect state of discipline. The army is represented to be thoroughly supplied with ammunition and provisions.

The gentleman claims that he had a conversation with Smith relative to the war prospect. The latter said he had tried seven times to send reluforcements to J. huston, but falled each time on account of the presence of the gunboats in the river between Natchez and Now Orleans. He said, having thus failed, he had gathered all the ammunition he needed and made all the preparations for a defensive warfare. He pulnted out the advantages Texas had it having no water courses, and being destitute of wells and springs to supply an invaling of wells and springs to supply an invaling same. He thought he could hold out several years—until the independence of Southern Confederacy was recognized.

Some rebel officers told this gentleman that

the Confederates.

Boston, May 21.

A despatch from Wood's Hole reports t United States stramer Toscarora passed at 10 o'clock to-day, bound to Fort Wa with A H. Stephens and other rebels des

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATION THE TOILET -Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes there are few so favorably received as those em anating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary et caleras of every lady's toilet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR. KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOUTIT-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice; FLORIMEL, one of the choicest performes in the country; and COLOGNE WATER, preferred

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men have attested to its virtues; among them Ex-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHING-TON IRVING. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES "Bnrnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladles" Calendar" contains a complete dictionary o the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the

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are payable three years from that date in surroney, Cestalely: PLANTATION BUTTERS will do it when not There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headsche, Doness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yie a to the head

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MAHONY.—AIP JOSLIN.—JOSLIN.—MARORY.—HOYE.—
MAHONY.—AIP JOSLIN.—MARORY.—HOYE.—
MAHONY.—AIP JOYI'donce, Ebode Jaland, on Wednes
day. May 17, by the Rev Dr. Galdwell, Floragewag MaHORY. of New York, to Esma A. Joylin, of Franklin,
New Jerrey: 250. Chaales, H. Joslin, of Franklin,
to Annie K. Mahony. of Poddence; and 310. Chas.
N. Hoyt to Resiscea G. Mahony, both of Providence,
Rhode Island.

Hort to Reduce G. Mannowt, som or revenuescent hode Island. Kr., at the residence of the bridge inter. by the Rev. Z. C. receman. Mr. U. F. Class., I Louisville, to Mis-Milland Arcuisson, only daugher of George Atchison. Esq., of Honry county.

On Thursday, the 18th Instant, at the residence of the ride's father, by the Rev. Edward Smith. Dr. Fl. wites. Taxloc to Miss Fannis J. Taxloc, all of Hut outlin, Ey. E. Schoe pangs to view thy happy lot;
Est let them pass. Oh. bow many a heart Would rate thee if you loved her not.

DIED, MAZIAH PARK MATTHIS, Infant daughter of W. and Sallie Matthis, of Ellzabethtown, Ky. She horn May 28, 1862, and died of consumption May Jacon H., infant son of E. D. and M. A. Prewitt. On Tuesday, May 22d, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a shor Unrace of twenty-four hours, Mr. N. B. GOSLING, aged theiry-one years. Farming Machines and Implements.

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